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VOL. XVI No. 21.

VICES AND VIRTUES

OF MODERN SOCIETY—TABLOID CRITIQUES THEREOF.

Who Wonders "Jerome's All Right?"—Gompers' "Independent Politics"—The Moral of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank Smash—Morgan's Yacht Previews Geste Right On—The "Unconstitutional" Female and Child Labor Law—The Warm Spell, and Others.

Jerome, the "Baron of Society," after letting the insurance and other wealthy felons escape, now turns up as the defender of the Ice Trust. Does anybody still wonder why the leading capitalists endorsed Jerome as "all right"?

The interpretation given by the Gompers Unions of Oakland, Cal., to the Gompers call for an "Independent" "Labor" party is lucid. They go into politics led by a business agent for the purpose of preventing the building trades from raising their wages, 2-3-4.

One depositor of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago dropped dead and another committed suicide upon learning that the bank had failed. Where their treasure lay there also was their heart. Not "good deeds" is the treasure that capitalism promotes, but good round sums, gotten by hook or crook and laid up in banks—however the capitalist may draw about heaven in his front pew.

Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, rescued an imperiled swimmer in Hell Gate. Let the item be duly catalogued among the blessings that the capitalist bestows upon humanity, even when on pleasure he is bent. Thus even yachts, that are floating houses of sin, may redound to saving of lives, though otherwise bent upon the damning of souls.

The oath that the members of the Duma were required to take before entering upon their office was this:

"I, the undersigned, swear before Almighty God to perform, to the best of my ability, the duties with which I have been charged as a member of the Duma of the empire, pledging myself to remain loyal to his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, and striving only for the welfare and happiness of Russia."

How else could the czar, the representative of "Almighty God," deport himself than by scattering to the four quarters of the compass the "perjurers" who proved themselves everything but "loyal to his majesty the emperor and AUTOCHRA of all the Russias"?

The labor law of this state which forbids the employment of women and minors in a factory before 8 a. m. and after 8 p. m. was declared by the court an "unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights." The attorney against the law argued that the law was unconstitutional in that it invaded "the constitutional rights of individuals to ENJOY LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY." The court agreed with the theory. The liberty of the employer to grind the wage slave to dust must be upheld, and the employer's prosperity drawn from the blood and marrow of the wage slave, even if a woman and a child, must not be abridged.

The workmen of the American Westinghouse factory, in the Narva quarter of St. Petersburg, walked out last Friday in obedience to the order for a general strike. Thus unconsciously, but obedient to the law of facts, the Russian Revolution is identifying American capitalism and Russian Koutism as kindred beasts. Unerring is the instinct of Revolutions.

Upon the identical principle and reasoning that the workmen are prosperous because their exploiters are rolling in wealth, the workmen who were killed while at work by the late hot wave, are being fanned by ocean breezes, embraced by ocean waves, and otherwise enjoying the coolness of the waters, the mountain and the forests.

The Pittsburg absconding bank teller Wray has been caught—whereupon the Wrays have immediately proceeded to profit by Wray's mistakes, and to default more cleverly. Not a warning to be pure but a warning to avoid cer-

WEEKLY



PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

FATHER POLAND'S DISCOVERY.

Passages from a yellow-covered pamphlet entitled "Socialism," written by the Jesuit Father William Poland of the St. Louis University, are going the rounds of the Roman Catholic press with intemperate puffs of the pamphlet's excellence. The pamphlet, although denunciatory of Socialism, is written in so refreshingly a temperate tone, considering the quarter of the social compass from which it hails, and the benignity of the writer overpays the production so thickly that criticism would seem harsh. Nevertheless, the dignity and sacredness of the Cause of Socialism demands that all errors promulgated against it be corrected, however benign the erring brother may be, and however the correction may tend to convict him of unfamiliarity with the important subject upon which he presumes to express himself. Father Poland's pamphlet bristles with misstatements of facts and serious slips in reasoning. We shall here mention one, leaving some others for some later occasion.

The statement is made in the pamphlet that the Socialist Republic will protect the citizen against competition, and, of course, against resulting inequality of wealth by PROHIBITING ALL PRIVATE PRODUCTION, OR INDUSTRY FOR PROFIT OR SALE (pp. 7 and 11). This is a discovery for which the Father is entitled to the sole glory, although the glory of the discovery does little honor to the Father's powers of reasoning. Of course, Socialism contemplates the enactment of no such law—for the good and sufficient reason that any such legislation would be superfluous, as a little sober thinking will prove.

Everybody knows that legislation against murderers does not prevent murder. Everybody will realize, however, that, if to be murdered were left wholly to the decision of the murderer, not a murder would be committed. Suicide there might be; murder never. Such an automatically working principle for good is unimaginable in the matter of murder; on the contrary, under the Socialist Republic, the thing is not only imaginable but is an inevitable conclusion, in

the matter of wage-slavery, or of the kind of private industry that would result in social inequality.

Not private industry or production is the cause of social inequality. It never was. The cause of social inequality ever has been the private ownership by a privileged class of the necessities of production, to the exclusion of the masses of the people. Under feudalism it was the appropriation of the land, then all-sufficient for production, by the feudal lords; now, under capitalism, it is the appropriation by the capitalist lords of both the land and the now equally necessary machinery of production. Deprived, for want of the ownership of the necessities of production, from the opportunity to exercise their labor-power, which means to live, without the consent of the class that holds those necessities, the class of the disinherited is forced to submit to be plundered. Under feudalism they became serfs of the glebe; under capitalism they become wage-slaves. Thus social inequality does not start with, or is not banked upon private production; it is private production that starts with and is banked upon social inequality. Private production only aggravates the evils of its foundation: it digs ever deeper and wider the chasm between the social classes. Planted upon this historic fact; upon the ethical principle that man is, what Carlyle called him, "a tool-using animal"; upon the socio-economic law that the toolless man is the slave of the tool-holder; and, finally, planted upon the sociologic principle that the system of ownership must square with the system of production, and that production being now carried on collectively, ownership must likewise be collective,—planted upon all this, Socialism maintains that the natural and the social opportunities to labor, that is, the land and the machinery (capital) with which to produce, must be owned collectively, and that such ownership will OF ITSELF WIPE OUT CLASS DISTINCTIONS, OR SOCIAL INEQUALITY.

Obviously, with the necessities to labor owned by and accessible to all, all special laws to prevent the re-establishment of social inequality, by preventing the starting of private enterprises, be-

come superfluous. No social inequality could exist to-day if the masses could profitably employ themselves. They cannot because the necessities to labor are not theirs. Their limbs clogged by such social inequality, they have no choice but to sell themselves in wage-slavery. Under Socialism the conditions are radically different. Suppose some freak—for naught else but a freak he could be—were to conceive the thought, out of the abundance that Socialist production will make him master of, to set up his own private establishments of production, say a mill. Why should he be prevented? What harm could he do, except to render himself ridiculous? Alone he could not possibly operate his private concern. To operate it he will need workers. Where will he find them? Who would sell himself into wage-slavery if he can be his own master? Who will consent to be plucked of the fruits of his toil, if the decision whether he shall be plucked or not rests with him? In the collectively owned mills of the land he has independence and the full reward of his labor,—will he elect to surrender such independence, to become a chattel and to sweat and toil for a slave driver? As in the supposed case where murderers having the sole decision whether they shall be murdered or not, no murder would be possible, so under Socialism, where the decision, whether he shall be a wage slave or not rests wholly and exclusively with the citizen himself, wage slavery is impossible, the possibility of social inequality is an absurd supposition, too absurd to be guarded against by special prohibitory legislation against private production or industry. The prohibition will work tacitly. The freak may set up his private mill; he may gloat over it like an idiot; it will remain empty of wage slaves; only the echo of his own solitary foot-fall will resound through its deserted walks.

If Father Poland had made an effort to grasp Socialism—whatever other fault he may have found with the Movement that does propose to turn our earth from a jungle of wild beasts, among whom Christian feeling cannot bloom, into a terrestrial paradise,—he would then have saved himself the shame of a "discovery" that common sense rejects.

NO SENTIMENT.

In Business—Work That is Harmful to the Community Goes on for One Man's Profit.

Work that is, on the whole useless or detrimental to the community at large may be gainful to the business man, and to the workman whom he employs as work that contributes substantially to the aggregate livelihood. This seems to be peculiarly true of the bolder flights of business enterprise. In so far as its results are not detrimental to human life at large, such unproductive work directed to securing an income may seem to be an idle matter in which the rest of the community has no substantial interest. Such is not the case. In so far as the gains of these unproductive occupations are a substantial character, they come out of the aggregate product of the various classes of the community engaged. The aggregate profits of the business, whatever its character, are drawn from the aggregate output of goods and services.—Veblen's "Theory of Business Enterprise."

Socialism—the word explains itself. Socialism regards everything from the point of view of society as a whole. When it speaks of labor it means social labor, i. e., the totality of useful, necessary work when it speaks of value it means the average amount of this activity embodied in a useful article or service; when it speaks of individuals, it means neither more nor less than mutual interdependent atoms of the social body. It postulates its chief axiom, that the freedom of each individual to fulfill his duty and claim his right to an equitable—not necessarily equal—participation in the necessary nourishment of the body, is the fundamental and indispensable condition of social health; and the further axiom, springing of necessity from this, is, that the social supplies, and means of supply, must be under the complete control of the entire intelligence of the social body. Individuals control of the means of supply—capitalism—is destructive of social health.—Sidney People.

INDEPENDENT SHOE

WORKERS TO HOLD UNITY CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Organization Against Tobin's Manufacturers' Union the Object—Chas. O. Sherman, President of the I. W. O., Invited to Make an Address—the Call Issued.

The following call speaks for itself:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
Of The
United Shoe Workers of America

An Organization Governed by the Members for the Members

Meets At Labor Lyceum Willoughby and Myrtle Aves.

First and Third Fridays

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8, 1906.

To all Independent Shoe Workers, (Knights of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World, Shoe Workers Protective Union, Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, and all other Shoe Workers not connected with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union). Greeting.

Brethren:—The General Executive Board of the United Shoe Workers of America believes the time has come when a conference of all Independent Shoe Workers Organizations should be held to devise ways and means to combine the various Unions for our mutual benefit.

The necessity of such a call should be clear to everyone, who has the interest and welfare of our industry at heart.

We all know the unfair action of the Boot and Shoe Workers, so called, "Labor Union," since the Rochester Convention in 1899, and the injury it has worked to our craft as a whole. To enumerate it would make this call too lengthy. Suffice it, to say: that most of all of us have felt the sting and have seen the independent spirit of the Shoe Workers, sacrificed and crushed by their arbitrary and autocratic action until today we find a spirit of rebellion appearing in all parts of America.

Should you believe with us, we take the liberty to invite you to send delegates to a conference to be held in New York City, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Borough of Brooklyn, to open Saturday, September 1st, 1906, at one o'clock p. m.

Representation will be one delegate for each organization and one for every fifty members.

Trusting your membership will give this important matter serious and intelligent consideration, we beg to remain

Fraternalty yours,
General Executive Board United Shoe Workers of America.
Geo. Rock, President.
Geo. Hutchinson, Gen. Sec.

Chas. O. Sherman, President, Industrial Workers of the World, has been specially invited to address the convention.

All independent shoe workers organizations that have not received this call are requested to communicate with Geo. Hutchinson, Gen. Sec., 194 Cornelia st. Brooklyn, N. Y.

000 paupers and 7,000,000 poor whom Robert Hunter, in his book, "Poverty," declares existed in this country in 1904? Greely's 40,000 unemployed in New York in 1850 are indeed bad but how do they muster up alongside of the 2,000,000 unemployed whom Robert Hunter, in the same work, declares exist in this country "even in prosperous times"? What are the 10,000 workmen in utter poverty in New York in the PANIC YEAR of 1837, compared with the 17,700 Pittsburg workmen killed and injured in the PROSPEROUS YEAR of 1905? As for strikes, they do not occur now once a year or several years apart, as in 1802, 1805 and 1809; from 1880 to 1900, this country had 127,400 strikes; or an average of 6,530 a year. They did not involve twenty tailors, a handful of sailors, or a small number of shoemakers, but 6,610,000 persons, or twice the population of the country at the Declaration of Independence. True, today the workman has the franchise; but what does the Colorado eight-hour constitutional amendment, voted by the workman's vote, and trampled under foot by a capitalist bandit prove, but that, relatively, the modern workman is in a worse position than his

DEBS IN ST. LOUIS

ADDRESSES MOST SUCCESSFUL I. W. W. MEETING HELD IN THAT CITY.

St. Louis, August 4.—The local Industrial Council, Industrial Workers of the World, held an agitation meeting at Riverside Park, July 29, 2 p. m., at which Eugene V. Debs was the principal speaker. This meeting was the most successful one ever held in St. Louis by the I. W. W., about two thousand persons attending.

Wm. W. Cox, acting as chairman, opened the meeting by referring to the Moyer-Haywood outrage, and spoke at some length of the Chicago Haymarket affair and the New Jersey Unity Conference, calling attention to the pamphlets: "Alleged's Pardon," "New Jersey Unity Conference," and others that were to be had at the stand, whereupon the audience swooped down and raided it of almost everything on hand.

The chairman then introduced Judge Blanken, who spoke at some length. In proving how much worth the capitalist placed on the workman, he related a story of a disastrous accident in a mine in which a great number of men were working. He asked: "Do you think that the mine owners thought of the lives of these men? Oh no, their first order was: 'Bring up the mule!'"

Next Eugene V. Debs was introduced. He spoke for a time on the manner of the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, and recited all the facts in connection with the outrage; although Steunenberg had but spoken what he had seen, all evidence pointed to the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance as his assassin. Debs also pointed out the folly of charging the crime to the Western Federation of Miners officers, when they had nothing to gain and everything to lose by it.

He proved conclusively that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John were jailed, not because they had violated any law, but because they had the manhood to be true to the working

class; also, that these men would now be smoldering in their graves but for the spontaneous protest of the working class all over the land, instigated by the Industrial Workers of the World. He pointed to the Hearst press, which observed silence, until forced by these protests to take notice.

Debs told them that it was every man's and every woman's duty to help morally and financially these men who suffer. "The master never respects a cringing slave. The capitalist will only respect you when you shake him off your backs!"

The chairman then announced that the Heribach Saengerbund would render a song and that a collection for the defense of Moyer and Haywood would be taken up, after which Debs would speak on the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The collectors then got busy and their hats were in danger of breaking under the load of coins; \$196 was collected while the Heribach Saengerbund sang a revolutionary song.

Debs then resumed his speech. He began by tracing the development of the hand tool to the modern machine and its effect on the working class. He showed that the workingman produces a hundredfold with the modern machine, but because he does not own it he is receiving less and less of the product of his toil; how the improved machine eliminates skill and displaces men, while women and children take their places, and how men and women are fighting for jobs like beasts in the jungle.

Debs then applied the question of unions to these conditions. He showed that although the American Federation of Labor was useful to the workers at its origin, the handtool period, it had not advanced from that period, and like the handtool, was now obsolete and useless; how capitalists

at one time feared its manifestations, and how they have learned to use it in their interest to the detriment of the worker. He cited the connection between the A. F. of L. and the Civic Federation and proved that the worker had nothing to expect at their hands but humiliation and defeat. He showed that the A. F. of L. only wished to organize the aristocrats of labor on craft and trades lines instead of the whole working class on modern industrial lines, causing the craft and trades to scab it on one another, citing the M. K. & T. Telegraphers and other instances to prove what he said.

Debs proved that the capitalist was too class conscious to act as financial secretary for a union that he could not use as a cat's-paw. He said that the miners were so well organized that if any of them quit the United Mine Workers of America they were forthwith fired by the mine owners; how in Indiana if miners go out on strike they are fined by the U. M. W. of A. and fired by the boss, showing how well and why the boss loves the U. M. W. of A. Debs said that the capitalist realizes that if he destroys one union a better one arises in its place, hence his brotherly interest in the A. F. of L.

After giving the A. F. of L. and its obsolete methods their dues, Debs brought the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World forward, in contrast. He said that as soon as some men heard the I. W. W. mentioned, they set up and cry: "De Leon," "De Leonism," and now they demand that De Leon get off the earth. He said: "De Leon and I have had differences in the past and the language that passed between us was not always parliamentary. But there is one thing that no man can deny, and that is, that the labor fakir, rotten to the core, is his deadly enemy."

Debs showed that the Industrial Workers of the World method of organizing the workers in industrial form fitted modern conditions; that the first object of the Industrial Workers of the World was to organize the whole working class; second, to educate them to work in their own interest on the eco-

(Continued on page 3.)

THE GOLDEN AGE

OF AMERICAN LABOR—WAS IT IN THE PRE OR POST CIVIL WAR PERIOD?

The attempt is made to convey the idea that, contrary to general belief, "The American Workman's Golden Age" (see W. J. Ghent's article of that name, in "The Forum," 1905), was by no means in the pre- but the post-Civil War period of American history. Many facts are cited to prove the existence of widespread poverty among the farmers and workmen of the early national period particularly at the close of the revolutionary war. For a later period frequent strikes, panics, disfranchisement, legal suppression of labor organizations, and a general inequality in the cities and certain older States are cited. We are reminded of Shay's Rebellion and Horace Greeley's "Hard Times," depicting the destitution of the farmers of New Hampshire. The historian McMaster is quoted as saying, "In 1784 the houses of the working people were meaner, their food coarser, their clothing was of common stuff, and their wages were, despite the depreciation that has gone on in the value of money, lower by one-half than at present." Further a cook book of 1808 is cited showing the poor how to cook scraps and live on them in preference to bread and cheese! In 1802, the sailors of New York struck; in 1805 the shoemakers of Philadelphia; in 1805 and again in 1809; the shoemakers of New York. In 1833, a series of strikes for the ten hour day occurred. In 1836, the New York Supreme Court declared unions unlawful and fined twenty tailors \$1,165. In 1826, a panic year, at least one-fourth of New York's journeymen are shown to have been unemployed. In the panic year of 1837, ten thousand New Yorkers were held to be in utter poverty. In 1843, the almshouse of New York administered relief to 40,000 persons; and in 1844, Parke Goodwin declared the existence of the middle and working classes in the cities to be a "veritable hell." In 1850, Horace Greeley declared that in New York city there were no less than 40,000 hu-

man beings anxious to work. In the next decade, thanks to the California discoveries and expansion, things were brighter. In 1863, labor conditions were much better. Hours were shorter; wages higher; the workman was enfranchised; and so the reader is led to infer that progressively the condition of labor improves—he has the ballot, higher wages, lower hours, etc. Thus the golden age of American labor is to be found in the post and not the pre-Civil War period of American capitalism.

All this is to be taken with large grains of salt. The reason is, or should be, obvious: the method is vicious and unscientific. The abnormal labor conditions of one period are compared with the good labor conditions of another; a crude embryonic capitalism is measured by a full-fledged capitalism; in a word, things of different classes are compared by inference that are not comparable. Were the abnormal conditions of early American capitalism compared with the abnormal conditions of modern American capitalism, the result would be a severe condemnation of the latter. For instance, how does Shay's Rebellion compare with the revolt of the modern proletariat—with the battle of Homestead, the American Railway Union strike, or the Colorado class conflict? Each one of these episodes overtops Shay's Rebellion as an historic event of vital importance to the race while all of them combined relegate it to the position that an ancient tallow dip would occupy alongside of a twentieth century flaming electric light. As for Horace Greeley's "hard times," who would compare them, even inferentially, to the "hard times" of 1873 or 1893, in favor of the latter, with their greenback and populist uprisings, coupled with the pauperization of working class millions? What are the McMaster quotations, the cook-books of 1808, and New York's 40,000 paupers in 1844, compared to the 2,000-

(Continued on page 3.)

KUHN FAREWELL BANQUET

TOUCHING AND INSPIRING TRIBUTE TO RETIRING NATIONAL SECRETARY—AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

As Enthusiastic, Congenial and Sturdy a Body of Workingmen and Women as Ever Assembled Render Homage to One of Their Own Class—Speeches Not Only Laudatory, but Bubbling Over with Good Fellowship, Historic Fact and Sound Reasoning, Proving Entertaining, Instructive and Stimulating, All in One.

The members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of New York and vicinity, will long remember the farewell banquet tendered to Henry Kuhn, retiring National Secretary, on Friday, August 10. The banquet was arranged and held under the auspices of Section New York, and aroused considerable interest in local Socialist circles. The spacious banquet hall in the New Yorkville Casino, East 88th street, was taxed to its fullest capacity by as enthusiastic, congenial and sturdy a body of workingmen and women as ever assembled to render homage to one of their own class, for the faithful performance of duty under the most trying circumstances. Two hundred and seventy were seated at the hospitable board; while quite a number of visitors were also present. The speeches in response to the toasts, were not only laudatory of the guest of honor, but, as became the occasion, bubbled over with good fellowship, historic fact and sound reasoning, proving entertaining, instructive and stimulating, all in one. James T. Hunter, the silver-tongued silversmith, acted as toastmaster of the occasion, and infused into it considerable of the personal magnetism for which he is well known. Under his guiding genius everything went off without a break or hitch. The responses were prompt and effective; and the applause generally deafening; especially when the toastmaster proposed a standing toast three cheers and a tiger for Comrade Kuhn; and three times three for his temporary successor, Frank Bohn. One of the very best features of the evening was Sam French's poem; an imaginative conception, well wrought out and wittily rendered, which continues the struggle for freedom into the future life and represents the S. L. P. as dethroning the absolutism reigning in both heaven and hell. French's masterly effort will appear in full in *The People* some time in the near future. For the present, the salient points in the responses to the toasts will be given.

The Socialist Labor Party.

Acting National Secretary Frank Bohn, responding to the toast—the Socialist Labor Party, said that when the summons reached him to come on to national headquarters, he had felt rather depressed when he considered the responsibilities and trials of the task imposed upon him, but in looking over the large enthusiastic gathering of the evening it made him feel much better. (A voice: "You look it!" laughter.)

In comparing the past with the present, he could say that even so short a time ago as five years, the S. L. P. Five years ago the Party was composed of small groups of enthusiastic men, missionaries of a great and sacred cause, an organization of propaganda clubs. To-day we have reached the turning point in the movement. The disintegrative features of capitalism are creating havoc among the working class, the magic touch of conditions is awakening millions of them and it is no longer a question of propaganda club work—it is now a question of organizing the rebellious working class.

The work of the past has been done majestically. History records nothing greater nor better than what, in the face of terrible opposition has been accomplished by the S. L. P. Bohn said that four years ago he didn't know Socialism from a telegraph pole, but thanks to the men like Henry Kuhn, not only himself, but hundreds of others had been brought under the folds of the red banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Referring to the banner of the Unity Club, which was displayed in the hall, the speaker said that evolution was pointing the way to the unity of all militants of the political movement of Socialism.

It would be mean, indeed, in character and spirit to criticize in any manner the work of the past, but the time has come when the members of the S. L. P. can afford to let reasonableness govern all its councils. For the past few years bitterness has followed the delivery of the uncompromising message of the S. L. P. But the message had to be delivered in the right spirit, and to-day history has vindicated the principles and tactics of the Party. The world shares with us the result, that result is: the Socialist Labor Party has solved the question as to the tactics necessary for the world-wide Social Revolution.

(Great applause.) The Industrial Workers of the World on the economic field, holds the tactical position of the Revolution. (Applause.)

"We have a cause that all of us love. To me it is a cause that is holier than any other tie that binds me to humanity. The rest of the country looks to New York for guidance and I know you will not fail them. That great duty is going to be performed in the future as in the past, and with Henry Kuhn still fighting in the ranks of the S. L. P." (Applause.)

International Socialist Movement.

The International Socialist Movement was the toast assigned to Donald Ferguson. The speaker declared that the best evidence that the pulse of the International Movement is beating with strength and vigor is the widespread attempt of the capitalist class to suppress all mention of it. This is especially true of what is going on in Russia, but despite their efforts the news is getting out, and it is hurting the capitalist class of this country as much as the bureaucracy of Russia. Gregory Maxim and Gorky have brought the news here, and in turn have learned by the Moyer-Haywood case, that Russian methods are but ruling class methods the world over. The Social Revolution is at white heat now, and in the not far distant future something would be doing.

Henry Kuhn.

To Daniel De Leon, the editor of the Daily and Weekly People, had been assigned the toast of the evening—Henry Kuhn. As the veteran editor of the S. L. P. arose to tell of the good work done by the veteran who has left the office of National Secretary the cheering was loud and prolonged.

De Leon said in part that the history of Henry Kuhn and the Socialist Movement cannot be quickly told. Kuhn was in the movement when De Leon was still trying to find out what the movement meant. It was the "blessed" George movement that hung him like a bird from the nest. The first illusion that he had to escape from his mind was the notion that all Germans were Socialists. When he fell into the "Volkszeitung" hole he found the truth of what his former colleagues at Columbia College had said, that while the atmosphere he was leaving was not a pleasant one he was going to a worse. Of the "Volkszeitung" office this was true. They were Socialists for what there was in it. They trimmed their sails as they considered it for the safety of their jobs. A pure and simple representative, upon whose advertising and other support they depended, would come in and dictate one policy, another, a radical representative, would come in and dictate another policy, and thus the faces of these putty men bore the impress of the last fist that punched. Amid such surroundings it was positively refreshing to come across such a man as Henry Kuhn. He was quiet, but sturdy, and on that board of directors stood an S. L. P. man, with all that the term implies. The speaker said he could never forget the fight that Kuhn made in the Volkszeitung Publishing Association. It was a conflict involving both physical and intellectual warfare and Henry Kuhn was never misgiving.

At that time the Socialist Movement stood where the roads forked. The one road led to correct tactics that recognized the necessity of the economic organization, the other to disaster, by denying the need of such organization. The S. L. P. was the first of all the Socialist political bodies in the world to make the discovery. As the development of conditions open the eyes of our European comrades they will see clearly that we are right, and instead of going through our experience will profit by ours. They will see clearly that that political Socialist Movement is but a flash in the pan that has not the organized proletariat behind it.

In Russia the Duma was the expression of the revolution; the expression of all those who were against the Czar and would clip his wings, but a breath from that Czar blew the Duma out of existence. In that vast country with its millions, an army of 300,000 control and overawe the nation. This would be an utter impossibility if the workers were organized as in the Industrial Workers of the World. An armed body of 300,000 are omnipotent before a mob,

but the proletariat of the land would not be a mob if they held de facto the instruments of production. The only government in Russia to-day is that entrenched in Peterhof. With the workers organized in the I. W. W. style, the workers can then beat any army that capitalism can bring against them.

Perhaps the S. L. P. had at one time gone too far ahead with the political and not far enough with the economic. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance did what it could. It did its work. At one time many in the S. L. P. thought that the economic movement did not amount to anything; they were sincerely of the opinion that the capitalist could smash the union. It was visionary to think that by going to the ballot box the capitalist could be beaten there, and trust to his "honor" to count us in.

At the forking of the roads Kuhn justified the merits of the German race. His conduct showed that the "Volkszeitung" incapables were a disgrace to their race and to the Movement. They hated Kuhn not only for the stand that he took, but because he, a German, had left them in the "lurch." Then came the smash with its long train of trouble and trial, and Kuhn and the S. L. P. stand vindicated to-day.

The wisdom of starting the Daily People when we did has been questioned, but once started there was nothing to do but stand by it. Had the Daily People gone down, the Weekly would have gone down. It did not make so much difference whether the vote went up or down, but if the press had died—the Kangaroo revolt of pure and simple political Socialism would have lived. The press lived, and the Kangaroo died. He could not stand the cannonading of a daily press, the daily exposure of his slanders, his betrayal of the cause. To keep the Daily People going became the duty of prime importance, and to Henry Kuhn we owe it very largely that the paper weathered the storm. For resources he had nothing but the empty party purse. Kuhn got busy. He issued his ukases and the comrades the country-over did the best they could in raising funds. With what he got Kuhn performed miracles; should he go down to Wall street, Mr. J. P. Morgan would have to look to his laurels. If you have \$50,000,000, a half penny on each dollar will produce a considerable sum, but it is a Jehovah sort of act to make something out of nothing. The speaker said that in the course of his life he had met a good many people capable and incapable, but he did not know a single other person who could have done for the Daily People what Kuhn had accomplished. Now that the mortgaged indebtedness of the paper was cleared it palliated the sorrow at losing the services of our stalwart national secretary. It is to be hoped that this part of the work so well performed by Kuhn need never be done again.

At this time a remarkable change has come over the field. We are now out of the woods. One thing is quite certain—there will be unity of all militant Socialists—a unity of men who have learned from one another, and convinced that better NO political movement, than a pure and simple one. In that time Kuhn's mind will often revert back to the days of trial and tribulation, and none more than he will rejoice at the growth of the movement for the emancipation of the working class.

Response of Guest of Honor.

No one could have wished a more enthusiastic reception than was accorded Comrade Kuhn when he rose to speak. He said he was glad to see gathered together so many men and women who are engaged in the work of the Socialist Movement, and that so far as he was concerned he would take advantage of the occasion to press home the necessity of greater and more systematic work for the movement. He thought that in referring to himself (Kuhn) the previous speaker had put it on pretty thick. He didn't think he deserved so much praise for doing his duty as he saw it. Kuhn then gave a sketch of the movement as conducted by the Volkszeitung Germans in this city. How is it that we see the "Volkszeitung" entirely under the control of a set of men who have stabbed the Socialist movement in the back? Men who one moment will criticize Gompers and his A. F. of L. as a matter of form and the next moment slide in the dust before them. Men who will aid and abet the underground work of the Gomperses and their service to the capitalist class, and yet proclaim themselves Socialists. How account for this contradiction? Kuhn here gave the following historic facts:

After the passage of the Anti-Socialist laws in Germany there was a great

immigration of German workmen to this country, men who had been in touch with the German Socialist Movement or who were of it. They came here imbued with the spirit of the German movement of that time. The labor movement that they found here was of the pure and simple type, recognizing capitalism as a finality. This went counter to the grain of the new arrivals, and after a while they tried to set up a union movement of their own. They started the "progressive union" movement. Such unions as the Progressive Cigarmakers were pitted against the International Cigarmakers' Union. Not familiar with the language of the country they made slow progress, and weakened with the conflict, they sought the protection of the Knights of Labor. The Progressive Cigarmakers' Union finally collapsed, the members being forced into the International Union. They had failed to reach the American working class with their ideas. This was due to speaking a foreign tongue, inability to get in touch with the working class, and through being far in advance of the movement here. They also got out of touch with the movement in Germany, and no new blood coming in they deteriorated until, one organization after another, they were forced into the A. F. of L. It is easy to imagine what effect all this had upon the "Volkszeitung" crowd that had to lean for support upon such an element. What it leaned upon was going to the A. F. of L. and the "Volkszeitung" went there, too. Instead of teaching true principles, and standing or falling with them, the "Volkszeitung" chose to maintain itself at the expense of principle. The men on that paper adapted themselves to the conditions and ever after became a menace to the Socialist Movement of America. It is this element we find to-day opposing Socialist unity. Such a situation was bound to breed conflict.

The Socialist Labor Party had early grasped the principle, that has culminated in the organizing of the I. W. W. that without class-conscious economic organization there can be no working class power. Other classes have made their revolutions by acquiring economic power, they had wealth to start with; the working class can only acquire the necessary economic power by organizing to absolutely control the production of wealth. Moving along that line the S. L. P. had to stack up against that William street crew.

A gathering of the S. L. P. in 1906, finds men practically of one mind as to the revolutionary principle. On July 10th, 1899, there was a conflict that marked the beginning of a change. A change that we now see being consummated—in a sense the I. W. W. was really born on July 10th, 1899. The principle struggling to its birth was met with clubs and mallets, but it prevailed. Had the Kangaroos prevailed there could have been no I. W. W. in 1905. It was the press and untiring work of the S. L. P. that ripened the situation for the I. W. W.

Kuhn said that sometimes he had noticed an inclination upon the part of some S. L. P. men to fly off the handle at the mention of the I. W. W. "They think the economic is everything, the political nothing and they neglect it. That betrays an inability to carry two ideas at the one time. The economic is the most important, as the basis, but also important is the superstructure. The political is the propaganda body—the cavalry to the economic infantry. Fail not to give the political movement its proper measure of support.

Speaking of the Daily People Kuhn said, true it had required much ingenuity and hard work to keep it going, but it was not all his work—it was the S. L. P. that kept the paper going. The struggle often was heartbreaking but the paper stands to-day safe, so far as capitalist creditors cannot swoop down upon it. That should not lull us into a feeling of security; now as ever the press demands our attention and best efforts, and the supreme duty confronting the party, every member of it, is the Party Press. Push its circulation, gather funds for it, in a word spread the light. Make yourself a committee of one. Do it quickly. Do it now. The working class must be reached with the I. W. W. What else is our press for, but that very purpose. We do not want it simply for our quiet enjoyment at the breakfast table. No, not that. We want it as a mighty weapon to further the cause of the Socialist Movement.

In closing, and as his parting advice as National Secretary, Comrade Kuhn, with great earnestness, impressed upon all, each and every one, their duty, as members of the S. L. P., to spread broadcast the press of the movement.

Presentation Speeches.

At this stage of the proceedings Timothy Walsh, for the arrangements

committee, in a neat presentation speech handed Comrade Kuhn a gold watch as a memento of his term of service with the Party. The watch is suitably inscribed and bears the emblem of the Party.

Mrs. Timothy Walsh, for the Ladies' Auxiliary, said that no mention had been made of the part that women took in the movement. Woman's part was a very important one. It was to influence men. She as a married woman (great applause) knew it was so. We heard Comrade Kuhn's account of his trying hours in securing funds for the Daily People. During those trying hours who was it that gave him solace and inspired him with confidence? In the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary she tendered to Mrs. Kuhn a beautiful bouquet of roses, the sweet and silent fragrance of which, was a token of her sweet and silent influence in the cause of the Party. As Mrs. Kuhn bowed her acknowledgments, the applause was deafening.

The I. W. W.

John T. Vaughan responded to the toast—The I. W. W. Vaughan said that Comrade Kuhn had stated a great fact when he said that July 10th, 1899, had witnessed the birth of the principle that we now see a living force—the Industrial Workers of the World. That principle then, as now, was that Socialist Unionism must govern in the shop, instead of the pure and simple tommy-rot that capital and labor are brothers. Comrade Bohn could testify from his recent experience on the road that it is the voices of the S. L. P. that are heard in the vanguard of the genuine labor movement. Brother Kirkpatrick, president of the Metal and Machinery Department of the I. W. W., had told him that wherever he went he always found the S. L. P. men not afraid of the colors of the I. W. W. At the forking of the ways the question was shall we tread the "Volkszeitung" path or the path of the Revolution. We chose the right though harder path. We are out in the open to-day. The speaker agreed with Kuhn that equal attention should be given to both organizations. The I. W. W. has the labor fakirs on the run and they can no longer hide behind the name of Socialism. Vaughan instanced how some of the New York labor fakirs are walking around as if they were wearing Chinese women's shoes. The speaker further said that no better tribute could be paid to Henry Kuhn than by lining up and fighting as he had done, and would continue to do, for the S. L. P.

Unity.

In introducing Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn, whose toast was Unity, as the next speaker, Toastmaster Hunter said that the women had not been overlooked in the making up of the program. Miss Flynn said that the only reason that she was there was to advance the interests of the movement for the unification of the militant Socialists. When those of the Unity Club who are members of the Socialist Party were told at the S. P. State convention that they could not speak of unity with their comrades of the Socialist Labor Party they being genuine Socialists were not willing to stand by that decision. When the convention tried to force down their throats A. F. of L. corruption and tried to keep them in ignorance of correct economics they rebelled. "We will not stand apart from our S. L. P. comrades and we won't stand for nor accept the ruling to that effect made by the 'Volkszeitung' clique," she said with much warmth. The members of the Unity Club, she declared, are not utopians, but class-conscious Socialists who understand the need of a correct economic movement to back up the political. The Unity Club will continue to talk and work for unity. If Socialism stands for anything it stands for unity in the sense that Karl Marx meant when he gave forth the battle cry Workers of the World unite.

The Party Press.

The next toast, The Party Press, was responded to by Justus Ebert of the Daily People. Ebert said that the Party Press reminded him of the song in which the lover, singing the praises of his sweetheart, says, "She is little but—Oh, my!" True, our press is small, but—"Oh, my!" (Laughter.) We can hear the attacks of our press resounding in the publications of the Civic Federation. We can see its blows manifesting themselves in the papers of Wall street. Bridges, the historian of the Carnegie Steel Company, in a pamphlet on the Steel Trust, refers to and quotes the Daily People. The contents of the paper used to be dubbed "Daily People lies," but those "lies" have come home to roost. To-day we have a representative man like O'Neil, editor of the Miners' Magazine, declar-

ing that "The People is doing a great work throughout the East in arousing the laboring class to the fact that a conspiracy has been hatched to railroad innocent men to the gallows or penitentiary." In the Moyer-Haywood outrage the press of the S. L. P. was one of the first, and certainly the most fearless and valiant, to speak out in behalf of those men, and the working-class of the land, whom they represented.

Not only in attacking the capitalist and defending the working class, but also as a rallying point in our own movement, because of its party ownership, has our press been of service to the party. It was the party owned press that held us together in the fight with the Kangaroos, and when the Daily People killers came on the scene it was but to drive us closer together in behalf of the greatest, the most aggressive weapon of our movement. Our press is the antagonist of capitalism, the defender of the working class; and represents, in its party-ownership, the embryo of the future Socialist Republic so far as we can have it under capitalism; as such it is the harbinger of Socialism.

Much of the success of our press is due to Comrade Kuhn, assisted by the Party. It was his financial ledger-main, and this backing, that saved the day. Then the speaker said:

"You have given three cheers for Comrade Bohn, the successor of Comrade Kuhn, the National Secretary. Now I ask that you give three cheers for Comrade Charles H. Chase, the successor of Comrade Kuhn, manager of the party press." (Rousing cheers for Chase interrupted the speaker.) "Give him the same support that you gave Kuhn and you will give Bohn. Both are strong young men, but the strongest of men will succumb unless as one man we stand behind them. The press of the S. L. P. Long may it live!"

Absent Friends.

M. D. Fitzgerald responding to the toast: Our Absent Friends said he took it that our absent friends were those who were unable though willing to be present; those too far away, those who like Moyer and Haywood were in prison for well and faithfully serving the cause. Thirty years ago when he first heard of socialism it was expounded by the Justus Schwabs; to-day, thanks to the men like Kuhn the Socialist movement in America is second to none. Speaking for Massachusetts, from which he had recently removed to New York, he could say that there the movement was clear. It had been kept free from all entanglements, its banner clean. Old Massachusetts, always a revolutionary state, would be heard from in the work yet to be done, and the other States, if he might speak for them, were no doubt like the Old Bay State.

The Russian Revolution.

The toast: The Russian Revolution was assigned to Dr. A. Levine; who did the subject justice. The news from Russia has been now cheering, again sad. Some were sorely disappointed at the fate of the Duma. The speaker pointed out that Russia is to-day an agricultural country. The wage workers though class-conscious are the minority. There the bourgeoisie are indifferent to Constitutional Rights. The workers and the peasants are bearing the brunt of the battle, but due to a long series of historic causes the Russian peasant is a rather crude being. They cannot be easily organized. For organization mass industry is required. But the peasant has set up a cry for more land, and the workers for the product of his toil. Against both, the landlords and the capitalists have lined up with the Bureaucracy. His belief was that we shall see it all come to a correct ending. It is well that we extend aid to the revolutionists.

The Socialist Republic.

As the hour had grown late Adolph Orange made a brief response to the toast: The Socialist Republic. He said it would be the republic of Peace, Plenty, and Happiness; the time of good will among all men, and he called for three cheers for the goal of all our aims and efforts. The cheers were given with a will.

The Reasons Why.

Sam French closed the program with an inimitable poem entitled "The Reasons Why," which we won't say anything about except don't fail to read it when it appears in a future issue of *The People*. With three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party the Kuhn Banquet passed into history. It was a magnificent, inspiring success.

A collection of the utterances of the Republican papers touching the Roosevelt administration will repay the gathering. It would constitute a complete proof of the "leaners upon government" being, not the Socialists, but the capitalists. They it is to whom "Government" is a Providence.

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"UNION" POLITICS

OAKLAND, CAL., GIVES A SAMPLE OF WHAT THEY MEAN.

Headed by Business Agent Who is Trying to Enforce a Decree Preventing the Building Trades from Raising Their Wage Scales—The Way the Game is Manoeuvred.

Oakland, Cal., July 30.—The cry: "No politics in the unions!" is rapidly changing to: "The unions in politics!" The fakirs, who find the economic game slipping through their fingers, are gathering their forces for the political fray. Even the Oakland unions, noted for their conservatism, are suddenly rushing into the game, and that with a spirit attesting that they, for some time, must have been casting longing glances at their successful brothers across the bay.

At the last convention of the California Federation of Labor, when five days (more or less) were consumed in lambasting the political office-holders within the unions, it was Oakland and Los Angeles that lambasted the hardest. The labor politicians were designated everything that is crooked and low and—as was at the time reported in these columns—many wholesome truths were hurled against the gentry. How comes this sudden change?

First of all: Out of Washington the divine oracle hath spoken! "The voice" has hidden the unions in which there must be NO POLITICS TO GO OUT INTO POLITICS. The hitherto obscure political aspirants in the Oakland unions have made Sammy their ally sliding board.

Secondly, Oakland has, since the memorable April 18, taken a sudden jump from a little quaker town of goodly goodies in repose, into a fair-sized commercial and manufacturing community, with all that that implies: Life, noise, dirt, activity, wealth, poverty, slums, all seemed to rush in at once. In such a community, and particularly, in the present commotion, there ought to be ample room for corruption and graft. In view of these facts it is any wonder that the hitherto rather innocent boys have suddenly become ambitious labor politicians and are commencing to practice stage-strutting in a most charming fashion!

All of the foregoing is prompted by a so-called "convention of the Union Labor Party," held in Germania Hall in this city yesterday afternoon. It was not very much of a thing in or by itself; neither for the wisdom displayed, the enthusiasm exhibited, nor the work done. The speakers declared that it was the purpose of this convention to do the preliminary work necessary, so as to provide the county with a clean ticket for the good of all citizens. The main work consisted in the passing of two resolutions, one on the reasons for, the other on the purpose of this "convention." The principal REASON seemed to be that: "Whereas, Sammy, the imbecile, has now spoken FOR POLITICS; therefore, the unions must once more save the country and particularly Alameda County, Cal.; this time BY POLITICS." The PURPOSE was stated to be: to wrench from the hands of the enemy, designated as a Republican machine, without a single union card in its pockets, the right it has taken upon itself to put men on a Union Labor Party ticket for union men to vote for.

As productive of this end one president, with power to appoint within three days an executive committee of eleven, are vice-presidents and two secretaries were elected. The chair, on its own bright suggestion, also appointed a sergeant-at-arms. This officer, seemingly not worthy of a chance at higher game, was given a reward of \$5.00 on the spot for the very strenuous labor of restraining a very innocent and overloaded man from indulging in bursts of enthusiasm out of season. As a foreshadowing of further happenings within this "Union Labor Party," it is worth while to state that, even at this first division of the spoils, harmony came near losing her equilibrium. Some, either still plodding in the caverns of ancient unionism, or yet smirking under a just levied tax, ventured to insist that a union man ought to do such a service to union labor for the good of the cause. But Mr. Chairman coolly informed the innocents that this was not unionism, but politics pure and simple.

So this convention adjourned, after having decided to gather at the same place two weeks later at a meeting to ratify what will in the meantime be done by the not yet appointed executive board; the said not-yet-appointed board, to select the speakers for its own ratification.

By the way, this aforementioned all-powerful chairman is E. B. Bohn, the business agent of the Lathers' Union. He has been very active since the memorable April 18 in attempting to enforce the decree of the Building Trades Coun-

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

(Continued from last week.)

This meeting was held before a regular meeting, May 23, 1906, where it was shown that it was the will of our members not to open negotiations at this time by a vote of 763 to 17.

On Friday, May 25, it was known positively by the committee that the international agents had received a communication from H. Traiser & Co., the contents of which were not made known to us. Friday evening the committee required to know of Mr. Best if a communication had been received, he answering in the affirmative. We were given to understand by Mr. Best that this letter referred to the strike. We desired it to be made the property of the committee, which was refused. Mr. Strasser admitted later that he purposely absented himself from the meeting to avoid being questioned.

Saturday, May 26, a letter was brought by Mr. Strasser to H. Abrahams, secretary, as follows:

"After listening to the arguments of the international agents for several days for industrial peace, we have concluded to accept your bill of prices, as amended since May 7, but only under protest. A gross injustice has been done by raising the old bill at this time, for you are well aware that this increase, together with the great increase in the cost of raw materials, is a handicap to every manufacturer in expanding his business, and therefore a handicap to the growth of your union."

"We wish further to state that hereafter the hours of labor, namely from 8 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 5 p. m., must be strictly enforced in compliance with your constitution."

"Respectfully,

"Cigar Manufacturers of Boston and Vicinity."

And in conclusion, the committee would state that on Tuesday, May 29, 1906, we were informed by Mr. Strasser that he carried two credentials with him, only one of which was made known to this committee and this organization. The credentials which Mr. Strasser carried secretly, enabled him, according to his statement, to open negotiations with the bosses without the knowledge of your committee or our union.

Your strike committee desires to know what clause or section in our constitution empowers or permits our international president or executive board to appoint and send men upon a secret mission which so closely affects our livelihood and honor.

We respectfully submit this report for your careful consideration, firm in our belief in the intelligence and honor of the members of Union 97, not in the nature of a charge against any one concerned, but as a duty which we believe we owe to all the members of Union 97, whose trust has been reposed in us during this most trying time. Now that the strike is over and successfully brought to a close, we have made known to you facts which we have no longer the right to withhold.

We have during this most critical time that has just passed into history, zealously preserved these facts herein contained for your notice, fearing as we did that if the truth were made known at any previous time that it would have nullified our efforts in your behalf.

We congratulate you upon your complete and early victory, and sincerely thank the members of Union 97 for the earnest support and gentlemanly conduct.

And that the facts contained herein are true, we hereby attest and attach our names.

Signed: Chairman, Leon Greenman; President, James Blyth; Vice-President, Thomas J. Holmes; Joseph Ballam; Clerk, William F. Kinder.

The following is a list of statements made by our arbitrators at the conference with the manufacturers, before and after dinner, as referred to in the report of the strike committee, and which are not mentioned in the report:

Mr. Strasser, in presenting his resolution, said:

"The union had no chance to consider the question properly, owing to the lateness of the hour when the vote was taken, and that there were not twenty-five members in the union that understood the situation. And furthermore, that in my opinion, the vote was illegal because it was taken at such a late hour."

Mr. Best's statement was short and sweet, and is as follows:

"In my mind the manufacturers were very fair towards the union. They have

proved their fairness by not laying off their strippers (the strippers were already laid off in many shops when this statement was made). I agree thoroughly with Mr. Strasser."

After dinner, when the conference was called to order, Mr. Strasser showed his opposition to the strike committee by trying to force them to agree to recommend his resolution to the union, which they refused to do.

After Mr. Strasser, delivered his notorious speech before the manufacturers, the committee congratulated the manufacturers on their success in having such an able defender as Mr. Strasser, who so ably defended the interests of the employers instead of that of the union.

At this juncture Mr. Strasser stated that the committee is incompetent to deal with the matter and that the chairman of the committee was beneath his notice.

At a meeting of the strike committee, Mr. Strasser stated that he never had any use for Union 97, as they have always been rebellious against the international union, as their votes on international matters would prove.

Signed:

Leon Greenman, Chairman.
James Blyth, President.
Thomas J. Holmes, Vice-President.
Joseph Ballam.

William F. Kinder, Clerk.

Now let us consider the statements and the charges of our international arbitrators, together with their conduct in our late strike, in an impartial manner, and see what they will lead us up to.

First, Mr. Strasser charges that at the meeting of the union where the bill of prices was adopted, not 16 per cent. of the members were present.

We fear very much for the old man's mental condition. We are inclined to think that all his past usefulness and ability is leaving him as he advances in years, if such a simple mathematical problem as 10 per cent of 2,000 becomes too difficult a problem for him to solve. The vote to raise the bill of prices was carried by 517 in favor to 235 against. If this is 10 per cent of the membership we will leave it for you to judge.

Second, He charges that the vote was illegal because it was taken at such a late hour.

Mr. Strasser was present at the meeting where the bill of prices was adopted. Why did he not object on legal grounds to the international union, instead of to the manufacturers? Didn't he know that the manufacturers have no jurisdiction over our laws? We are ready and willing at any time it is required to prove that the vote was legal beyond any doubt.

Third, He charges that there isn't 1 per cent intelligence in Union 97, and that the members are incompetent and incapable of grasping the situation.

This charge can be coupled with the statement he made before the strike committee that he never had any use for Union 97, as they have always been rebellious against the international union.

At this stage a short history of our union would not be out of place.

Union 97, C. M. I. U., was organized May 2, 1882. What were the conditions in our craft then? Manufacturers employed but few hands, there not being 200 cigarmakers in the city. Prices ranging from \$5 to \$12 per 1,000, and not two shops paying alike. When you got a job you would ask your neighbor what they paid and you would make your work regardless of price.

In some shops you sometimes got cigars for your pay.

On above date, 13 men met at 176 Tremont street, and chipped in sufficient to pay for a charter. Times were hard and the pioneers took their livelihood in their hands, nevertheless they continued to build the structure they started.

A bill of prices was presented to the employers in 1886, and we succeeded in establishing a uniform scale.

We passed a law compelling each president to appoint a label committee upon his election.

Our agitation for the blue label has been continuous since the day we got our charter. This agitation has cost us from \$6 to \$8 per member each year for local advertising.

We issued the call for the formation of the New England conference, as well as for the state branch, A. F. of L.

We have donated to every strike that has taken place of our own or any other craft, amounting far up into thousands of dollars.

We sent to New York \$14,000, and to the miners \$6,000 (more than many international unions sent).

Nor did we forget the engineers of Great Britain, nor the members of our craft in London, Eng.

Label agitation costs us at least \$10,000 a year.

As the result of our labors and generosity we now have the bill of prices that you recently voted on, and 2,000 members working on those jobs.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

COLORADO S. L. P.

DECLARES IN FAVOR OF WM. D. HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR.

Rallies to His Support as the Upholder of Socialism and Industrial Unionism—"Conditions in The State Teach The Necessity Of Socialist Unity," Says the S. E. C.

The following copy of a letter addressed by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, to Wm. D. Haywood, chairman of the Chicago I. W. W. convention, and Socialist party nominee for Governor, is self-explanatory:

Grand Junction, Colo., July—1906. Wm. D. Haywood, Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho.

Dear Comrade:—At a regular meeting of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, held in Grand Junction, Colorado, July 15th, 1906, the leading question before the house was, "How can we manage to support Wm. D. Haywood for Governor of Colorado?"

As you are not a member of the Socialist Labor Party, you would have no right to accept our nomination, besides we could not give you our nomination and be true to our Party; and, as loyal members of the Socialist Labor Party, we cannot support the candidate of any other party, but as it was the desire of the Section to support you, the how to do it was referred to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party that met Thursday evening, July 19th.

At the above named meeting it was decided that we should be loyal to our class interests, regardless of our party affiliations: the capitalists have drawn the line and true revolutionists never look for half way ground on which to stand—they know their duty and there is no exception to the rule in this case.

While you are not a member of our political party, you are our comrade and brother as you are not only a member, but a leader of our Industrial Union, a loyal fighter for our class, the working class, and now in an Idaho Bastille the victim of a foul plot of the capitalist class, not that the capitalist class have anything against you more than any other man, but it is the principle you stand for that the capitalist class are trying to crush, and the principle you stand for (Socialism and Industrial Unionism) we will defend.

There is no time to change our Party constitution so that we could nominate you on our State ticket; besides there is no time for changing your party constitution so that you could accept our nomination and we know not what the Socialist party comrades in this State would do if you were a member of our party and our candidate for Governor, neither do we care, it concerns us not; to do our duty and do it now is the only thing that concerns us.

After weighing this matter from every viewpoint and with a full knowledge of the temper of the organization to which we belong, we have decided to call upon every member of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to withdraw from our Party until after the election, that we may give you our undivided support and do it without violating our Party constitution and thus demonstrate to the world that working class solidarity, as taught by the Socialist Labor Party, is something more than an empty dream and dearer to us than a Party name.

The conditions that now obtain in Colorado should teach all Socialists the necessity of Socialist unity along the lines laid down by the New Jersey Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party Unity Conference, for, as long as this system stands, the ballot box will be in the hands of the capitalist class and will be used by that class as it was in Colorado two years ago; in fact, all Socialists should see the necessity of united action along the lines of Industrial Unionism as represented by the Industrial Workers of the World as well as along the lines of Socialism, as such action will be as essential to the emancipation of the working class as class conscious political action; for, if we are unable to back up our vote by a well drilled class conscious working class economic organization, it would be as well to not vote at all, for the capitalists who are in possession of the ballot box and the courts will never count enough of our votes for our men to elect them.

All class conscious Socialists should be able to grasp this point and favor the holding of a joint national convention of both the Socialist and Socialist Labor Parties for the purpose of uniting our forces before another election rolls around, as conditions are not likely to again arise so as to cause Socialist unity in the way it has this year in Colorado.

Some may think it strange that we take the stand we do, but, as our Party is the same the world over and

(Continued from page one.)

nomic and political field; and, in this way, the working class will learn to rely upon itself, instead of some self-imposed leader.

At the close he said: "If you want a place in history in letters that do not blot out, get off the old rotten hulk, the A. F. of L., and help to man the modern battleship, the I. W. W."

"The fight that will ensue will claim its victims and martyrs, but the I. W. W. will look to the East and see the sunrise of human brotherhood, a world of scintillating rays of joy and happiness."

The following resolutions on the Colorado-Idaho outrages were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In every industrial struggle of the classes, the manifestations of the struggle take on a more or less brutal form, according to the legal enactments of the class in power.

If the legal enactments are such as to favor the free development of the incoming class there will be no brutalities perpetrated in the overthrow of the old class, but if the legal enactments of the class in power are such as to retard or suppress the free development of the incoming class until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, then forcible revolution, with all its concomitants—ignorance, murder and rape—takes place.

When the feudal barons were in power in the United States, they placed every legal enactment that they could devise in the pathway of the oncoming capitalistic system with the result that it cost a million lives and the horrors of a Libby Prison to remove the obstruction to capitalism. But as soon as feudalism was overthrown, the capitalist class made such legal enactments that the capitalist system made great strides.

In their ignorance they failed to see that every system held the germ of its own negation and that this negation developed and grew in equal degree to its own development.

The capitalist class has awakened to the fact that a stage has been reached where the antagonisms of capitalism manifest themselves very forcibly, and in their ignorance, like Malaprop, are trying "to sweep back the waves into the sea."

Finding that the working class has developed to such a stage that legal enactments fail to check or suppress its development, but on the contrary, have brought on an acute manifestation of the class struggle, they have entered into a barbarous guerrilla warfare against the working class, resorting to kidnapping and murder.

The working class, true to its historical mission, has developed principally along intellectual lines and wages its fight with civilized methods, i. e., with intelligence for their force and the ballot for their weapon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Industrial Workers of the World, in mass meeting assembled, ask no favors or concessions, make no prayer for mercy, but warn the capitalist class that we are prepared to meet them on either the intellectual or physical field and demand that they cease their barbarous, guerrilla and murderous methods, and that our Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone be given at once a fair and impartial trial or be released on reasonable bail pending their trial. Failing to heed this warning or to comply with this demand, retributive justice shall be meted out to them, measure for measure, for all the brutalities they have perpetrated and will perpetrate in the coming revolution. And as final, we demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the governors of Colorado and Idaho, Judge Frank J. Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, and to the press.

W. W. Cox, Chairman,
Jos. Scheidler, Secretary.

We know the material it is made of, we have every reason to believe that the majority of our Party membership will endorse the stand we have taken; for, as soon as the election is over, we will again unite with the Party, of our choice, the Party that stands as one man for Socialism and Industrial Unionism, the Socialist Labor Party. We call attention to this fact that our position may be understood by all.

We believe it the duty of every Socialist and Industrial Unionist in the United States to center their fight this year in Colorado against capitalism and give you their undivided support for Governor of the Centennial State.

Again assuring you of our united support, we are yours for the emancipation of the working class.

State Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party,
S. B. Hutchinson, State Sec.

DEBS IN ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page one.)

Whereas, The only security of life and property, guaranteed the American people, is contained in Art. IV. and V. of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

Article IV.—"Unreasonable Searches, Seizures, etc., Prohibited. . . ."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized."

"Article V.—Rights of Persons Accused of Crime. . . . Right of Property, etc. . . ."

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Whereas, A monster, in the shape of corporate greed, viz: the Standard Oil Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Mill and Mine Owners' Association, and the Citizens Alliance, a combination of corporate heads, have undertaken to destroy all the safeguards of the people, of the United States by refusing to be governed by the laws of the United States and have ruthlessly trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, and have been guilty of every crime on the calendar, even a conspiracy to murder, resorting to the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, at the dead hour of night, conveying them by special train to another State, without any legal process, even admitting that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were not fugitives from justice, but stating that they had them and that they would never leave Idaho alive, thereby jeopardizing the life and liberty of every citizen who will not meekly submit to the plutocratic reign of anarchy inaugurated by the corporate heads; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of St. Louis, this 27th day of July, 1906, in mass meeting assembled, demand of the President of the United States, that he, the chief executive of the United States, send sufficient force into the States of Colorado and Idaho to rescue the people of said States from this bloody reign of anarchy and restore law and order, to punish these plutocratic criminals and liberate Citizens Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from persecutions, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent the President of the United States, the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, Judge Frank J. Smith, and the press.

Debs spoke very clear and to the point. Every point made was received with tremendous applause as was also the case with the previous speakers.

Undoubtedly many Socialist party members were very much surprised to see Debs and Cox speaking from the same platform and wondering how it was that it did not catch fire. The events that have transpired since the Chicago Convention in the Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party are as yet like a closed book to a good many local Socialist party men, owing to the fact that a machine, headed by Hoehn & Hildebrand, control the local S. P. sources of information.

I discovered yet another very significant fact when an S. P. man told me that many more Socialist party members would have attended, had not the machine called a convention that very afternoon, which also accounts for the conspicuous absence of the aforementioned Hildebrand, who became famous here during the Sherman and Trautmann visit as a disturber of I. W. W. meetings; so much so that he was at last forcibly ejected from the hall.

Fifty copies of the Unity Conference, twenty-five "Altgeld's Pardon," all that were on hand, and most of Debs' and De Leon's pamphlets of various titles were disposed of, amounting to \$15.00; three subs to the "Industrial Worker," five to the Weekly People, one to Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, and one to the "Miners' Magazine," were taken.

It is surprising how the former fight between the S. L. P. and Socialist party men, who are members of the I. W. W., have disappeared and how they now work hand in hand.

Beware, capitalist and labor fakir, the working class of this land will soon be in a position to administer justice to you.

Paul Herzel.

THE GOLDEN AGE

Continued from Page One.

predecessor, in that he possesses a power that the other never had, but that he is only permitted to use to his own undoing? True, today the workingman possesses the right to organize, but does not the injunction, the damage suit and such incidents as the Colorado attempt to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners, prove that that right is almost relatively in the same position as it was under the old English anti-combination laws, in that modern organization can only be sustained by the most determined struggle against oppression compared with which the early struggle was but as child play?

The student of American history capable of comprehending the difference between old and present day conditions will realize that in the first there was a land of boundless opportunities; in the second, a land of monopoly. As Marx shows in "Capital," by means of quotations from Wakefield, the mass of the American people were in the early national period, when compared to their English forefathers, "well-to-do, independent, enterprising and comparatively cultured;" for, by means of the land they were enabled to transform themselves from wage laborers to independent producers. Paradoxical as it may seem, it was this very independence that caused chattel slavery. It was only by this aid that a permanent army of laborers could be maintained. Do such opportunities exist in this age of trustification and integration? The reader has only to read Mr. Ghent's satire, "Benevolent Feudalism," to note how effectively Mr. Ghent not only satirizes capitalism, but his own "Golden Age." Therein he shows how the farmer is fast becoming a tenant and the wage workers mere dependents on the generosity of their capitalist overlords.

A Golden Age, forsooth! And Mr. Ghent its prophet!

Justus Ebert.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section heads. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of quarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and 336 Ontario street (Ger. Am. and Stockton street, Brooklyn).

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 153 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor. Bank Bldg. top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1330 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday, Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Leasing, Fin. Sec'y, 200 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the

"DAILY PEOPLE,"

The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is owned by Workingmen, Edited by Workingmen, Supported by Workingmen.

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Daily, 1 ct., Sunday, 2 cts.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

2-6 New Road St., New York, N. Y.

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121 EAST 113TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Beards Street, New York
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 North
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,584
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

Aim at something great; aim at
things which are difficult. Do not pare
down your undertaking to what you
can hope to see successful in the next
few years, or in the years of your own
life.

—JOHN STUART MILL.

TRUMPET BLAST NO. 2.

A conversion took place, shortly be-
fore the dissolution of the Duma, be-
tween a landlord and Aladin, the peasant
leader of the Group of Toil. The land-
lord said that the Group of Toil meant
to take land without paying for it. Aladin
spurred the charge asking: "Are
we robbers?" "Well then," replied the
landlord, "how about that property of
mine in Cherson, which Catherine II gave
to my great-grandfather?" "Ah," re-
joined Aladin, "for lands which your
ancestors acquired without expense, the
nation will pay nothing in resuming con-
trol of them. You will lose your property
without indemnity. Justice will it."

Elemental justice dictates that what
is got for nothing deserves no indemnifi-
cation. Doubly elemental justice com-
mands that what is got by violence,
whether the violence be committed di-
rectly or indirectly by a Catherine II, or
any other class ruler, not only deserves
no indemnification, but the holder, being
a holder of stolen property and an abet-
tor of crime, may thank his stars if he
is not punished. What is true of land is
true of all wealth, all wealth being the
yield of land. What is true
of land is, consequently, true
of capital, capital being only a por-
tion of wealth, that portion that is used
for producing more wealth.

The capital of the country to-day par-
takes essentially of the ethic quality of
land, seized by a Catherine II and be-
stowed upon the henchmen of her rule
of rapine. Capital is the accumulated
plunder leveled upon the working class
by the capitalist class. Even if the
"original accumulation" with which the
capitalist starts on his plundering career
is not, as it is in 999,999 cases out of
1,000,000, the fruit of some act of fraud
or violence, even then the capitalist has
long consumed it with his wives and
fellow debauches. What to-day he holds,
whether for further consumption, or as
capital for production, is held, in the
language of the Russian leader of the
Group of Toil, "without expense," and,
again, in the language of this spokesman
of the disinherited class of Russia, for
such property "the nation will pay nothing
in resuming control. Justice will it."

The first trumpet blast from the Rus-
sian revolutionary camp announced:
"Whose the sweat, his the property." This
second trumpet blast matches and
supplements the first. These be trumpet
blasts that will be heard the world
round, and will raise a gale before which
the walls of the capitalist Jericho will
crumble like ashes.

DISTRACTED MISSIONARIES.

That the capitalist is a missionary, a
perambulating lump of benevolence, he
has so often told us that we should finally
believe it. Not, however, until the
National Association of Employing
Lithographers came out this week with
its pronouncement upon the wages of
its employees, and the New York "Times"
undertook to popularize the information
contained in the pronouncement, has the
fact become clear that the capitalist
missionary is more than a fair weather
affair. His predicament is that of a mis-
sionary among cannibals and blood-
thirsty heathens. Before him is the al-
ternative—either allow himself to be
turned into missionary, hamburger
steaks for the greater glory of God, or
prove untrue to his great calling, and
run away from danger.

The National Association of Employ-
ing Lithographers is there for the ex-
press and sole purpose of promoting ef-
ficiency and skill among lithographers.
Its mission is to be the Providence of the
artist struggling to the presence of the
Muse. "Profits," "dividends," these are
but side-matters, as much as food and
rainment are only incidental necessities
to the missionary's labors. True to its
lefty, disinterested and self-sacrificing
philosophy, the Association is just shocked

at the idea of skillful and efficient work-
ers being held down to the pittance paid
to the skill-less and inefficient. Obviously
such a process nips thrift and industry
in the very bud; it hamstringing incentive.
What is the Association, groping after
radiant justice, to do? Raise the wages,
of the skill-less and inefficient so that,
by paying such higher wages to these,
the skillful and efficient may receive
their just reward? That would be to
encourage skilllessness and inefficiency.
Human nature, which, according to all
missionary tenets, always tends down-
ward, would simply be demoralized. It
would be playing into the hands of the
one-time superstitious about "human
equality," a vestige of which is still seen
in that other superstition "One man,
one vote." In many and devious ways
have the capitalist missionaries been
doing missionary work to correct that
evil. What incentive can there be for
any one to become a millionaire, and
running fast automobiles and faster
wages, if a Corey, or a Schwab, have no
more votes than a dull and inefficient
workman with no bank account or
automobile to his name, and only one
wife? Obviously such a practice is keep-
ing the most skillful down to the level
of the dull, obviously that is "setting
the pace of the squadrons" to the pace
of the "slowest horse." Obviously that is
wrong; the Coreys and Schwabs should
have as many votes as they have dollars,
the workman as few votes as he has
no dollars. Clear as this principle is,
it requires delicate handling by the As-
sociation missionaries. If the point is
pressed too close it may give rise to im-
pudent questions on the part of "dull
and inefficient" workmen. They may
ask, if skillfulness and efficiency are
to determine income, by what right do
the cigarette-fend, shallow chested, nar-
row-browed brats of the capitalist mis-
sionaries draw dividends upon stock at
the identical rate of the most hustling
of missionaries? By what right does a
Thaw, locked up in murderers' row, draw
dividends on coal mines at a rate equal
with Henry Clay Frick? These be
bothersome questions. They indicate
quite strongly the dread alternative be-
fore the capitalist missionary—if there
is to be pro rata wages, according to
skill and efficiency, consequently, also
pro rata privileges at the hustings, then
there would also have to be pro rata clip-
ping of coupons. The former would pro-
mote missionarydom, the latter would
send it hiding into dark corners.

Enough has been said to indi-
cate the dilemma that the National As-
sociation of Employing Lithographers are
in, in pursuit of their self-sacrificing
missionary calling. Whose heart is so
flinty as not to go out to these sorely
beset missionaryaries, or to the mis-
sionary press that sings their woes?

YONDER AND HERE.

A German Trades Union exchange,
"Die Einigkeit," of the 9th of last June,
contains an address, delivered in Paris
in February of this year by Dr. Michels,
a passage of which, narrating
a certain incident that happened
recently in Germany, vividly recalls
another incident that happened in this
city fourteen years ago.

The passage narrating the incident
in Germany is this:

"Although Germany is the land of
many small parties, an inheritance of
the system of small principalities, yet
is the tendency unmistakable among
these bourgeois parties to pull togeth-
er. Their special features run into one
another, preserving only the one strik-
ing feature of opposition to the revolu-
tionary proletariat, or to the proletar-
iat that they take for revolutionary.
This feature appears with special dis-
tinctness at elections. It may be liter-
ally said that they are thoroughly
ruled by the common enmity of all
bourgeois parties towards the Labor
party. Allow me to take two illustra-
tions from an ample quarry furnished by
the last elections for the Reichstag.
We have in Germany also an anti-
Semitic party called to life for the ex-
press purpose of fighting the Jews.
Now, then, when the supplementary
elections came on, the spectacle was
seen of even Rabbis advising their
faithful from the pulpit to cast their
vote for the anti-Semitism against the
Social Democratic candidate. At the
same time, and inversely, the anti-
Semites of Frankfurt on the Main
decided to plump their votes for a
Jewish Liberal in order to keep out
his Social Democratic opponent. Thus
we see the anti-Semites drop their
hostility to the Jews and the Jews
their defensive opposition to the anti-
Semites when the issue is to down the
Social Democracy, as the representa-
tive of the Working Class."

The New York incident occurred
during the campaign of 1892. There
were three candidates running for
State Senator in the Yorkville district.
—Joseph Cantor, a Democrat, who just
previously had uproariously applauded
Gov. Flower for helping the railroad
companies break the 10-hour law by
pouring the militia of the whole State
into Buffalo upon the necks of the
switchmen, on strike to uphold that
law; Moe Cohen, Republican candi-

date, but Trades Unionist and member
of Gompers's Cigar Makers' Union;
and, third, Aaron Henry, the candidate
of the Socialist Labor Party, also, a
Trades Unionist, and also a member of
the said Gompers's Cigar Makers'
Union. Now, then, at that election,
Samuel Gompers, the President of the
American Federation of Labor, and
presumably the representative of
workmen in general, of Trades
Unionists in particular, specifically
picked out Cantor for endorsement by
a letter addressed to Cantor and pub-
lished over Gompers's official signature
in the then Tammany paper the "Daily
News," saying: "If anyone states that
you (Cantor) are an enemy of the
working class he states what is not
true."

Being shown one night to his room
in a country hotel and finding there
only a sputtering tallow candle lighted,
Mark Twain turned to the waiter with
the request to bring him another
candle to see the first one by. The sput-
tering candle of Rabbi, in one place,
recommending their faithful to vote
for an anti-Semitic candidate, and of
anti-Semites, in another place, decid-
ing to vote for a Jewish candidate in
order to defeat the Social Democratic
candidate, lights up the sputtering
candle of the craft Unionist Gompers,
and now Vice-President of Belmont's
Civic Federation, endorsing a pro-
nounced foe of Working Class aspira-
tion in order to defeat the Socialist
Labor Party candidate and also the
Republican candidate, both of whom
were Trades Unionists; and vice versa,
the sputtering candle of Gompers's ac-
tion lights up the sputtering candle of
the German bourgeois Rabbi and anti-
Semites.

"GREAT BARGAINS."

An Expert Clerk Tells What They
Really Are.

Hurleyville, N. Y., August 6.—The
New York "Evening Journal" of July
18th contains an editorial of advice to
its readers, pertaining to "Great Bar-
gains in the Stores at this Season." For
a newspaper expressing the aspirations
of the small dealer, constantly pictur-
ing the small business man and the
common people in the grasp of the
Trust, this editorial comes with bad
grace, to say the least. The stores and
others that pay fabulous sums to Mr.
Hearst for their advertisements are
the very ones that constantly hold the
small dealer and the common people in
their grasp. Barefaced hypocrisy!

But that is not all. The advertise-
ments in the average newspaper per-
taining to bargains are fraudulent. As
one that participated on more than one
occasion in arranging these "bargain
sales," I can speak with some authority.
It is axiomatically accepted by all that
the most dangerous liar is he who tells
the truth occasionally, and so it is in
this case. Goods that are known to be
sold at certain stipulated prices, in
other words, branded commodities that
are known to the average man and woman
who visit the retail market daily
to be sold at a fixed price, are placed
on sale below the market value; while
other goods adulterated and imitated
are forced upon the innocent purchas-
ing public at proportionately higher,
often considerably higher, prices. It's
a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul,
without a scriptural background.

Mr. Hearst is considered by the busi-
ness men who advertise in his paper, a
shrewd business man, while the "com-
mon people" are implored to believe
that he is one of them. In order that
the readers of the Daily People may
understand how these sales are worked,
I will relate a little incident that oc-
curred in one of New York's most exten-
sively advertised retail stores. A "45 off"
sale was going on (of course the reader
must understand, and this is confidential,
that the goods on sale, were first
marked over double their market value,
except the things of prices known to
the public). A salesman, who was not
considered an expert in his line was
selling faster than he should have, a
certain article, the market value of
which was really double, and sold at a
loss to the concern. It made me laugh
to watch him sell, "hustling off," the
goods which the concern expected a
good salesman to hold back on. The
poor fellow thought he was doing won-
ders when he was filling out one check
book after another, when word came
from the office that he was wanted, and
immediately, without ceremony, the
man's services were no longer required.

Bargain sales are not for the benefit
of the public but for the benefit of the
merchant. It is a well known fact in
business circles, that the sales season
is the money making season. Let Mr.
Hearst guarantee me that I will not be
blacklisted by every merchant in this
country, so that my family which is
dependent upon me, may not have to
suffer from the lash of hunger in this
land of free speech, and I will give him
the facts black on white, that the Bar-
ter street methods of the small dealer
of long ago have developed into a gi-

gantic fraud in our modern advertis-
ing retail stores.

What a grand mission the Store and
Office Workers' Union of the Industrial
Workers of the World have to perform.
With a strong organization of store
and office workers, the crookedness of
the Hearst-reform-hypocrisy-small-
dealer-movement can be exposed ef-
fectively so that the working class may
come to its own.

The Daily People has on more than
one occasion demonstrated the useless-
ness of the capitalist class, and that the
working class not only produces all the
wealth but manages and directs our in-
dustries as well. Here is another case
in point: this editorial advertisement
appeared in the Sunday World of May
20th this year and speaks for itself:

"Henry Siegel says: The 14th Street
Store is making sweeping progress."

"Mr. Siegel returned from Europe the
other day. Soon after he visited the
14th Street Store. Having had many
years of experience, and being Presi-
dent of this and three other depart-
ment stores—splendid tributes to the
genius of management—Mr. Siegel is
naturally a skilled and keen observer, a
thorough judge of what constitutes the
right kind of store. Before Mr. Siegel
left for Europe, he said: 'Push busi-
ness! Do things!' And so, after an
absence of some weeks, he went
through the store the other day, wide-
eyed for improvements or faults. He
did not miss a single department, did
not overlook a single feature. It was
not yet eleven o'clock in the morning.
The store was very busy. There were
crowds of eager customers in practi-
cally every department.

"The store was cool, bright as a
newly minted gold coin, and most re-
freshing to the eye and senses. There
was a well-defined atmosphere of ac-
tivity—the kind that makes you feel
enthusiastic, makes you realize that
you are very much interested. When
Mr. Siegel returned to his office after
his tour of inspection he said to those
he had summoned: 'I want to congrat-
ulate you on what you have done dur-
ing my absence. Much has been ac-
complished. The store is very attrac-
tive; the arrangement of the merchan-
dise is good. There is excellent system.
The daily sales reports show that the
store is making sweeping progress. You
have done even better than I expected.
Good! Keep it up!'"

By their own words shall they be
judged.

Clerk.

Rockefeller recommends to his Sunday
school class "love for the institutions of
the nation." By "nation" Rockefeller
means his own capitalist class; by "in-
stitutions" he means those opportunities
by which that class can suck up the
people's substance. Just such a "na-
tion" and just such "institutions" did the
Czar have in mind when, what he con-
sidered his Sunday school, the Duma, was
made to take the oath of "loyalty to the
Autocrat of all the Russias," as the
only means to promote the nation's wel-
fare. The Czar's Sunday school boiled.
So will Rockefeller's.

Lord Rothschild is of the opinion that,
if Roosevelt runs for President, he will
be elected. My lord now only needs to
pull in advance the wires which he will
pull in case of Roosevelt's nomination,
and have him nominated and accept the
nomination.

Trouble is gathering over the head of
the "Wall Street Journal." First in-
dividual Catholic proletarians are pro-
testing against the "Wall Street Jour-
nal's" theory that the Catholic prole-
tariat can be swayed by Catholic labor-
skimmers against Socialism. Now, Spain,
arch-Catholic Spain, is knocking the
"Wall Street Journal" from another side.
Papal action to the contrary, the Spanish
Government insists upon its action in
denying the right of the clergy to refuse
burial in consecrated ground to those
married by the civil form only. The
"Wall Street Journal" and its capitalist
owners will find they lean on a broken
reed if they expect Catholic masses to
be run by gowned representatives of cap-
italism.

Harry Thaw, the slayer of White, now
in the Tombs, drinks wine. What! And
what about prison rules?—His physician
prescribed wine to him. Would it be
fair to have prison rules that go counter
to a physician's prescription?

Attorney and Counselor at Law Haw-
ley, the associate of the disreputable Mc-
Parland and the self-confessed murderer
Orchard, in the prosecution of Moyer,
Haywood and Pettibone, has suddenly
been seized with a cramp of the "Con-
stitution and the laws of the United
States." After having ridden roughshod
over these on the back of the rags Mc-
Parland and Orchard, he is now out
with a long letter in the "Idaho Daily
Statesman" in which he seeks to justify
the indecent postponement of the trial
of these three innocent men on the
ground of "United States Statutes and
decisions."

THEOLOGY IN SOCIALISM

And now we have Mr. Wilfred Mc-
Nabb, of the New Jersey Socialist party,
who condescends to straighten up the
"multitudinous contradictions and ab-
surdities" in "the self-styled Unity Con-
ference Manifesto." Seeing that the
Conference was decided upon and its
membership chosen by a general vote of
the Socialist Labor Party and of Mr.
McNabb's own party, the application of
the term "self-styled" to the Conference
and its work denotes the gentleman
either intentionally inaccurate or loose
of thought and, consequently, in the use
of words—in either case unworthy of
consideration. Nevertheless, in honor to
the important subject which he tackles—
no less a subject than the historic and
sociologic relation of the political to the
economic power—Mr. McNabb may be
turned to the useful purpose of furnish-
ing an opportunity to point a useful
moral and adorn a useful tale.

The New Jersey Unity Conference held
that the political power flows from and
is the result of economic power; that
the capitalist is entrenched in the politi-
cal government as the result of his econ-
omic power; that, as a consequence, the
day of the political success of a Socialist
political movement, unbacked by the
proper economic organization, would be
the day of its defeat; and that as a
deduction from these combined facts, a
political movement of Socialism should
not if it could, and could not, if it would
remain neutral in the economic struggles
of the working class. With this reason-
ing Mr. McNabb is at odds. It is "con-
tradictory" and "absurd," says he. And
he promises to knock it out with au-
thorities.

The first authority mentioned is none
less than Marx himself. Mr. McNabb
promises to prove that Marx shows pre-
cisely the contrary of that which the
Unity Conference held. He promises to
prove that "the whole effort of 'Capital'
is put forth to show that it is owing to
the possession of the powers of govern-
ment that the capitalists are enabled to
exploit the working class." Such a
statement produces the effect of a blow
upon the mind's stomach. One holds
his breath wondering what the passage
can be which, according to promise or
threat, is to be fished out of Marx him-
self to prove such a baldersdash, such a
bourgeois and anti-Marxian principle of
social evolution. Relief, however, im-
mediately sets in. While Marx is the
authority promised as proof with a
heavy rhetoric intended to convey the
idea of intimate acquaintance with
Marx's "epochal work," not Marx is
quoted, but someone else—Deville. Af-
firmations are not lobsers. Deville is not
Marx. Mr. McNabb defaults in his
promise. This unbecoming trick is seri-
ous enough. But Mr. McNabb's Cause
is so desperate that it indulges in a trick
within a trick. The passage quoted from
Deville as a "comprehensive summary"
of the Marxian position in no way bears
out Mr. McNabb's contention, in no way
affects the position taken by the Unity
Conference. Indeed, Deville was too in-
telligent and honorable a man to sum-
marize Marx with such a caricature of
Marxism in general, of the materialist
conception of society in particular, as
that, not the economic, but the political
power is the root of capitalist exploita-
tion.

As to Marx's own views upon the sub-
ject they are summarized by himself in
the passage: "It is not because he is a
leader in industry that a man is a capi-
talist; on the contrary, he is a leader
of industry because he is a capitalist.
The leadership of industry is an attri-
bute of capital, JUST AS IN FEUDAL
TIMES THE FUNCTIONS OF A GENERAL
AND JUDGE WERE ATTRI-
BUTES OF LANDED PROPERTY." (Capital, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. edi-
tion of 1896, p. 323, lines 4-9.) The
economic power, that is, the ownership
of the necessities for production, ac-
quired either through the mysticisms of
theocracy, or the mailed hand of feudal-
ism, or the chicanery, coupled with the
brute force, of capitalism, ever has been
the foundation upon which class govern-
ment was and is planted, and from
which its political illgees are the vary-
ing reflections. It does not follow from
this that the resulting class government,
or political power, is a mere ornament.
The fact must never be lost sight of by
the intellectually honest seeker for truth
that there is no effect imaginable which,
in turn, does not react back upon its
cause, and thereby intensify it. The in-
tensification of its cause by the reacting
effect is so constant a process of evolu-
tion, in society as well as in nature,
that the superficial observer is often
duped by appearances. To distinguish
actual cause from reacting effect is the
power that distinguishes the scientist
from the quack. The possession of the
powers of government is the result of the
possession of capital; this result, how-
ever, reacts back upon its cause, and
thus reacting protects, incites and stim-
ulates it. It is the distinct contribution
of Marxism to social science that it
recognizes and proves economic power to
be the basis, government or political

power the superstructure. As in feudal
times the functions of general and judge,
governmental or political functions, were
the attribute of LANDED PROPERTY,
so to-day, in capitalist times, the func-
tion of government, or political lead-
ership, is the attribute of CAPITAL.
Nor does the Deville passage, quoted by
Mr. McNabb, to the effect that it is the
historic mission of the proletariat "OR-
GANIZED AND DISCIPLINED IN THE
VERY MECHANISM OF CAPI-
TALIST PRODUCTION," to proceed to
wrest "FIRST OF ALL" the political
power of its adversaries, remotely affect
the principle held by the Unity Con-
ference, least of all does it substantiate Mr.
McNabb's topsy-turvy contention that
"the whole effort of 'Capital' is put forth
to show that it is owing to the posses-
sion of the powers of government that
the capitalists are enabled to exploit the
working class." Indeed, the passages
that precede and follow the passage quot-
ed by Mr. McNabb, and which appears
in Deville's preface to "The People's
Marx," refute any such absurd conten-
tion. For instance, on page 18 of De-
ville's preface (International Library
edition, 1900) this passage occurs: "Man
is dominated by the material conditions
of life, and these conditions, and there-
fore the mode of production, have deter-
mined"—what?—"have determined and
will determine"—what?—"human cus-
toms, ethics and INSTITUTIONS—social,
economic, POLITICAL AND JU-
RIDICAL." This is sound. No sane
reasoner can construct out of this the
theory that that which DETERMINES
something else is effect, and that which
IS DETERMINED is cause. The pas-
sage, quoted by Mr. McNabb to confirm
his theory that, not the possession of
economic power, but the possession of
political power is the cause of capitalist
exploitation, is a passage that concerns
itself, not with the theoretic, but clearly
with the tactical part of the Movement
only. That passage, like the other pas-
sage that Mr. McNabb quotes from Kaut-
sky's "Social Revolution" to the effect
that the measures that "proceed from
the class which has been economically
oppressed and who have now captured
political power" are "the results of revolu-
tion,"—these passages state an obvious
thing, obvious wherever society has at-
tained the political-parliamentary stage.
The obvious thing that these passages
state is the necessity of the political
movement in all such countries in order
to give a chance to the civilized methods
of dispute, in order to give a chance to
the peaceful solution of the Social Ques-
tion. Obviously the theory none will
gainsay that "once the proletariat is in
possession of the political power," as-
suming the theoretic proposition that
the capitalist class will surrender its po-
litical burg to the political ballot of the
working class, the proletariat will pro-
ceed to legislate the revolution into law.
Obviously, "first of all," in the connec-
tion in which it occurs does not and can
not mean the theory that the political
and not the economic power is the
groundwork of exploitation; obviously
neither the Deville nor the Kautsky
quotation even remotely purport to deny
the necessity of the economic organiza-
tion of the working class to insure the
success of its political triumph; least
of all do these quotations justify "neu-
trality" towards the economic movement,
or pure and simple political Socialism.
The trick within the trick, indulged in
by Mr. McNabb, of mentioning an au-
thority, and then quoting someone else,
is to make quotations that are wholly
irrelevant to the subject under discus-
sion, or to the contention of which the
quotation is heralded as proof.

King Solomon threw, many hundred
years in advance, both Sapho and the
convivial Anacreon into the shade with a
song to one of his 900 sweethearts. It is
an impassioned, erotic ode. He dilates
upon her hair as a "flock of goats that
appear from Mount Gilead"; upon her
eyes like "doves' eyes within her locks";
upon her teeth like a "flock of thorn
sheep, which come up from the washing";
upon her lips like a "thread of scarlet";
upon her temples like a "piece of pome-
granate" within her locks; upon her neck
like a "tower of David, bulwired for an
armory, whereon there hang a thousand
bucklers, all shields of mighty men";
upon her "two breasts like two young
roes that are twins, which feed among
the lilies"; and, in closing transports, he
prays his paramour to admit him to the
garden of her charms, and invokes the
winds to fan him in that garden. The
song is quoted in full in the King James
version of the Bible as chapter 4 of the
"Song of Solomon," and is published
in support of the heading: "Christ set-
teth forth the graces of the church. He
showeth his love for her. The church
prayeth to be made fit for his presence." Not
Marx, and not Deville, not even
Kautsky, is the authority or model for
Mr. McNabb. The gentleman's authori-
ties are the compilers of the King James
version of the Bible, who produce texts
wholly irrelevant to headings.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—"Tis getting worse and
worse. More and more men out of
work; larger and larger failures; more
and more suicides; ever more misery. I
wonder how long the people will put
up with this nuisance of capitalism."

BROTHER JONATHAN—You and all
Socialists are enlisted in a ridiculous
campaign. You want to change the laws
of nature. You can't do it. All these
evils you complain of are natural.

U. S.—Are they more "natural" than
for microbes to kill?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you were running
around wild a few years ago when some
cholera ships arrived in port, to get mu-
riatic acid to counteract the natural
effect of the microbes. Are these social
ills more "natural" than that lightning
should burn up the house it strikes?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you have invested in
lightning rods to counteract the effect
of nature. Are these social ills more
"natural" than those our forefathers
were afflicted with under King George?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you applaud every
Fourth of July the work of our fathers
in abating the "natural" effect of the
King George nuisance. Now, please ex-
plain why, if all these things were
less "natural" than the social evil
complained about, and if, as you say,
it was not ridiculous to enter a cam-
paign against them, it suddenly becom-
ridiculous for the Socialists to do
against existing social ills.

B. J.—Well, hem, you see—

U. S.—Yes, I see. I see that you don't
know what you are talking about. There
was a time in the history of man when
disease, pestilence and famine, thunder
bolts, hurricanes and tempests were
looked upon as heavenly visitations, as
punishments sent from above, which to
submit to was pious, and which to oppose
was impious.

B. J.—People then were very ignorant
and superstitious.

U. S.—Yes, ignorant and superstitious.
As fast as they overcame their ignorance
and outgrew their superstition they cared
not a rap whence these evils came and
they went about guarding against them.

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—Subsequently, we find a period
in the history of man when he bowed
down reverently before all the afflictions
inflicted upon him by his kings. The
latter he considered God-ordained, the
former the deeds of God's own vice—

B. J.—Yes, but all that is over; peo-
ple are no such fools any more.

U. S.—Indeed not. Enlightenment
dispelled the notion that such evils were
"natural" in the sense of inevitable. The
people grabbed their kings by the slack
of their pants and chased them down
and out of the high places where they
had power to make nuisances of them-
selves, despite all the king's howlings
about such conduct being "unnatural."
How did that come about?

B. J.—Very naturally; people got
tired of being ridden.

U. S.—Call it "getting tired" or any-
thing else you want. The fact is this:
Even against visitations from heaven,
which we can't prevent, like storms and
such, we now take guard, however "nat-
ural" they are, and prevent with all our
might that they kill us. We have gone
further, and have refused to accept as
"natural" British tyranny, and set up
our own government. Now, do you im-
agine that we will put up with being
sucked dry by a capitalist system
plucked and plundered by it, kept in
slavery and misery just because it exists
and those who profit by it call it "nat-
ural"? Nixy! To be taxed to death by
a King George is "natural" enough if
you allow him the power; but it is equal-
ly "natural" to throw him overboard and
deprive him of the power. So with capi-
talism—enforced idleness among the
workers, low wages, misery, slavery, all
of these are indeed quite "natural" so
long as you allow capitalism to have its
way; but it is equally "natural" to take
the monster by the throat and end his
reign of ruin. See? See?

U. S. leaves B. J. standing and smug-
ing his thumb, while he goes off whis-
ling "Shoo fly, don't bother me!"

CORRESPONDENCE

LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ALIAS, NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. BEHOLD THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

LAWSON REFUTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We, the members of L. U. 297, I. W. W. of New York, Pa., request the use of your columns to officially and effectively correct the impression, that we have or are endeavoring to secure the services of Thos. W. Lawson as a speaker on Labor Day or any other day.

A Mr. White of this city, who is not a member of the I. W. W., wrote to Mr. Lawson and then permitted a New Castle daily paper to misstate his intentions. Trusting this will place us in the right light, we beg to remain,

Respy Yours,

Members Local No. 297.
T. S. Barnes, Sec.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In the Weekly People of August 4 under heading, "Self-Explanatory," appears a communication from former Comrade C. A. V. Kemp, of Toronto, in which he explains his position and former Section Toronto's position to the members of Section London and especially to the readers of The People, and says that "we will not have to start washing out a lot more dirty linen," which would give the impression that in the past the Socialist Labor Party of Canada had washed dirty linen. Now, in answer to former Comrade Kemp and all other former members of the Socialist Labor Party in Toronto and elsewhere, I wish to say that the Socialist Labor Party of Canada is an organization with a platform and constitution which fully provides for any and all differences of opinion, which may, from time to time, arise, either from rulings given by their National Executive Committee or in their respective Sections; and such differences of opinion should never be styled dirty linen. Neither should the members of any Section feel hurt if the N. E. C. decides that they are wrong, but such Section should exhaust all avenues laid down in their constitution to have what they consider a correct interpretation of any clause therein, then abide by the ruling of the party's decision. Hoping that the former members of Section Toronto will soon again be members of the I. L. P. of Canada, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. Haselgrove.

London, Ont., August 3.

A COLORADO-IDAHO AGITATION FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Herewith find P. O. money order for \$5.00 to start an agitation fund, to be used exclusively in the States of Colorado and Idaho to expose the Moyer-Haywood outrage to the working class. Permit me to suggest that an appeal be made to the comrades and sympathizers or a fund to place every available speaker in that field. This is the chance of our lives to open the eyes of the wage slaves, and to rally them at the ballot box in one solid phalanx. It is to be hoped that every comrade will give as much as he possibly can. NOW TO WORK FOR LIBERTY AND THE FRUITS OF OUR TOIL.

Yours for the revolution,

Herbert T. Shaw.

Tonopah, Nev., July 24.

AS TO THE HAYWOOD NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Please allow me space in our press to express my views on the action of the S. E. C. of Colorado in reference to the candidate for Governor, Wm. D. Haywood, nominated by the Socialist Party.

Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, wants to support, in the coming election, Wm. D. Haywood. They asked the Colorado S. E. C. how they could do it when the Socialist Labor Party constitution says they can't. The S. E. C. tells them to withdraw from the Socialist Labor Party till after the election, then rejoin the Party again.

I could not believe that I read it correctly, so I reread the S. E. C. report in this morning's People, signed, "State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, S. B. Hutchinson, State Sec." again.

The Colorado comrades have put the wrong construction on the constitution. If there were no other ways to meet emergencies than that offered by Colorado comrades, the Socialist Labor Party would then not be an up-to-date political party, but there are other ways of breaking the iron-clad constitution of the Socialist Labor Party. Read page 19, Art. XI, Sec. 1, will tell you how to do it. The framers of the laws to govern a class conscious political party (the Socialist Labor Party), foresaw just such emergencies, and made provision for them:—"This con-

sultation may be amended by the National Convention or by a general vote." Then read the platform on page 22.

If the advice of the Colorado State Executive Committee is correct, then Socialists could withdraw from the Party, with the knowledge and consent of the same, anytime they wanted to do anything that the Party forbids; then rejoin the Party again as soon as the ax was ground. On the same line of reasoning, I might say that a religious person holding church membership and wishing to violate the religious laws, would simply resign, satisfy his desire, then rejoin the church. What would a Socialist say to such a proceeding? What will the opponents of Socialism, and of the Socialist Labor Party, in particular, say? Will it not be to laugh?

Comrades of Colorado, I would advise you to proceed along proper lines. State your situation to the National Executive Committee, asking the setting aside of that part of the law which would be detrimental to Socialism and Justice, so that you can come before the world and say "we voted for and elected Wm. D. Haywood, Governor of the State of Colorado, in 1906 and we voted as S. L. P. men, while he was nominated by the Socialist party."

Work for unity of the whole working class politically and economically.—Necessity knows no law.

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., August 6.

A QUESTION TO BRUCKERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Have just finished reading A. Bruckere's articles on the French Labor Movement, and would like to ask him how the French and Belgian workers manage to speculate on the Stock Exchange. If they don't, are the prices quoted in Le Peuple and L'Humanite just put in to fill up space?

R. M. Donald.

Glasgow, Scotland, 14 Apsley Place, July 27.

A GOOD SYSTEM OF AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A year or so ago I worked in a shop employing about fifty men, and I made use of the following system of agitation: Having secured a stock of literature consisting of a half dozen copies of "John Mitchell Exposed" and several copies each of "Trades Unionism in the United States," "What Means This Strike?" "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and "Two Pages from Roman History," I made a list of six of the most intelligent and open-minded of my shopmates and handed them first "John Mitchell Exposed," with a request to read it, and I would like to have their opinion of the work, and to return the same to me when they had done so. As each one returned his copy of "John Mitchell" and gave his impressions, which were invariably those of surprise at, and condemnation of, the infamy of the "little tin labor god" of the capitalists, I crossed the man's name off the "John Mitchell" list and handed him "Trades Unionism in the United States," entering his name on that list, and so on. The men were interested, and in a few weeks several of them had gone through the entire course and I was placing new names on the lists. About this time I left the field of my labors, securing a better-paying position elsewhere, or I would have had, in due time, the entire force of the shop taking the course. As it was, I had the immense satisfaction of seeing one of my graduates pitch into a bogus Socialist who worked there and make him look like seven cents, and having several of them go to the first Industrial Union meeting held in this city. A short time ago I also heard of the former almost getting himself into trouble because, hitting the war-trail hot after labor-fairer scalp, he was exposing a fakir in our union with whose particular crookedness he was conversant. The fakir prepared to fall on the daring one with all his weight and the entire fakir machinery to crush him; but after taking that course in the shop, my friend was too cunning a warrior to let the fakir have that satisfaction just then and he got out of the scrape nicely. I know, however, that he has not washed the war-paint off and that the fakirs will one day hear the long whoop from him and plenty more of us, that will piggyback their finish. Moral: A word to the wise is sufficient.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., August 8.

THINKS TIME IS WASTED—WE DON'T, WHILE IGNORANCE AND BAD REASONING PREVAIL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I see in to-day's People an answer to Mr. Winfred McNabb, a pure and

simple political Socialist. I am surprised the editor wastes time and space with this gentry. The pure and simple political-socialists were answered for all time, by the foremost workingmen and thinkers of their own party, men like Debs, Haywood, Sherman, etc., launching the Industrial Workers of the World. And the plain and common sense rank and file answer them continually by joining in hundreds and thousands the I. W. W. all over the country. The pure and simple political Socialist will disappear with the pure and simple economic A. F. of L.

The intellectual who quotes Marx in support of pure and simplism deserves no more answering than would the man who would quote Copernicus in support of the theory that day follows night because the sun turns round and not the earth. In point of fact, there are no more two Socialist parties in the United States. All that think and feel right, are with us, and we are with them. The others are through selfishness or ignorance with the A. F. of L.

Victor H. Kopald.

New York, August 7.

INTENDED AS A REMINDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Now that "Poor Richard" has started a discussion on having a system in everything, it might be well to state that a more emphatic one than he mentions should be worked out. Going down to the lower levels of one's pocket and hoisting therefrom a cent a day is well for those who contribute anyway, but it must be true that there are many party members throughout the country who seldom give a few cents and many who never do contribute anything whatever for support of headquarters, for sections or anything else. A look at headquarters' books will show for the most part the same names on the donation list all the year through. The same can be said of the S. E. C. and Agitation Funds. The same ones supporting all those funds. Each monthly report is almost a counterpart of the other. Fifty cents to \$10 donations. Verily the Socialist movement is a sacrifice. I say to the indifferent comrades it's unfair.

Some comrades seem to think the Socialist Labor Party will be overwhelmed with calls for funds. No wonder. More donations and smaller ones is what is needed and a system that will heave the delinquents to the surface. Had this been the case The People and all other debts would have been paid long ago.

To members who can still jingle their wages Saturday night and maintain their Sunday recreations and who do not remember the Socialist Labor Party and its necessary funds these lines are intended as a reminder.

E. Rouner.

Chinese Camp, Cal. August 5.

A CATHOLIC PROTEST AGAINST "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL."

Chicago, Ill., City Hall, August 5, 1906. To the Editor of the Weekly People—My dear Sir:—The article appearing in "The Wall Street Journal" headed, "Anti-Socialist Forces," is away off as far as I am concerned, and I am a Catholic, all belonging to me—father, mother, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, are Catholics; one uncle a famous parish priest in Ireland. Many of my relations are sisters of charity, Christian brothers, and priests in Ireland and here. My wife's people are of the same church; all our children go to the parochial school of our parish and are taught by the dear nuns. My children's names are: Erin, after Ireland, Robert Emmet, after Ireland's beheaded and heroic martyr, Rose O'Donnell, after the daughter of one of the last of Ireland's exiled kings, and General Bursfield, after Ireland's famous General and defender of Limerick. Yes, the above are the names of my four young Irish American children, whom just now came in from church, where they prayed with their mother and myself; yes, and their grandmother—my mother—who is here to visit us from Catholic Clare in Ireland.

I am a Catholic and an Irishman, my people were hung, drawn and quartered by murdering marauders under capitalistic governments—because of their love for their religion and their country. There was not a corporal's guard of my people left—one, a bishop, was also murdered.

I was taught for ten years at the Christian brothers' schools in Ennistymon, Clare, Ireland. Priests, when on furlough, or leave of absence, have stayed for weeks at my house; and this moment I would willingly die—if it were possible—and glory in the death—to save Catholic Ireland, yes, or to lift the cross from off the shoulders of the poor Nazarine who died in Calvary for men, and would to God I could, also, lift the cross—that accursed capitalist cross—from the backs of every poor man, woman and child in the world. Again I say, I am a Catholic, I take my prayers from Rome without a murmur. (Two Popes I have never prayed for. In fact, I cursed—Adrian and Alexander—for "selling" Ireland. I ask no forgiveness for this, I never want to meet them). I claim I am

as good a Catholic and a truer and more loving Irishman to Ireland, than any Wall street man living or dead. Still, I am a Revolutionary Socialist in heart and soul. If I was anything else, I would not be consistent. All good and true Irishman who were gibbeted, jailed and exiled, were Revolutionaries. They tried to free Ireland—God bless them. Had they been living now they would be Socialists trying to free the world from the slavery of the capitalist's hell. How an Irishman can be anything else, but for freedom and Revolution, is the deepest mystery to me, except it is caused by wrong teachings.

I am sincerely sorry that my church is being used by a lot of blood thirsty money sharks to stand between them and Socialism—to stand between the freedom of the masses and the capitalist class.

I am a Catholic, I am for the poor, oppressed and downtrodden of every land and clime. Christ was, and they, the rich, murdered him.

"The Wall Street Journal" is wrong. It may surprise them to know this from a Catholic. Let me give them a greater surprise. I am a sergeant of police under a Catholic Mayor and Chief; and my being a Revolutionist does not prevent me—in fact, helps me, to be a good police officer. In the eyes of Wall street, if they knew me, I would be the Devil. I prefer the good opinion of a poor beggar woman to the opinion of Wall street.

Yours truly,

M. J. Gallery,
Sergeant of Police.

"DOWN ON THE FARM."

To the Daily and Weekly People—As a wage earner I wish to be allowed space in our official organ, The People, to clear up the conditions and wages paid on a farm here in the West.

This is harvest time and wages are called good. As I have been working on a threshing machine I can give a full statement of what is called wages. The separator-tender and engineer, or the slave drivers are paid \$7 per day; but \$5 are the going wages for them. The oiler and firemen, who do all the work, are paid \$8 per day. The forgers and sackdrivers (which I follow myself) get from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Hoedowners or feeders, derrick drivers, sack jigs, water hauler, straw burl, swamper and cook are paid from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. One can call those figures good, but let us look at the other side, and the wages will not look quite as good.

The cook and firemen get up at 3.30 o'clock; the whistle is sounded at 4, when the remainder of the crew is called. A man gets up with his eyes sore and full of dirt from the previous day and hands so sore it is hard for a man to clothe himself. By that time the cook gives the alarm; if breakfast is a little late another quarter is heard from. A man can scarcely leave the table before the machine is in full swing. We get what is called lunch at 9 o'clock, dinner at 12 and an hour is allowed walking to and from the cook house. Then a man is harnessed once more to complete his day's work. Lunch at 4. Again the wheels hum until 8 o'clock. By that time a man is almost too tired and worn out to walk down for his supper. Upon the return a bundle of blankets is hustled from what is called the trap wagon. As soon as the dirty and sweaty clothes are once off the day's work is ended. But he is too tired to sleep and a dog or a man fight is all the go. The old men are turned down while the young, husky and rawboned are getting all round shouldered and stiff limbed before they scarcely reach their manhood (of this I am a victim myself). Where are the good wages now?

When anything happens to the machine, it is always the wish of the slaves that the wheels would turn as if they would like to make the boss some money, being as he has worked hard enough to make quite a stake. Yes; he "works hard" living in the luxury of life and indulging in the best of liquors, while riding around in a top buggy "looking for another job" (sic). Every now and then it comes to a man's ear that you did not do much to-day. The salt is not even paid for. You will have to do better to-morrow. The grafters are never satisfied where they are found.

The writer interviewed some of the men, but Socialism or Industrialism is never thought of. The slaves growl at one another because they do not keep up their end, which pleases the boss to a T.

As I am a Socialist Labor Party man, it was impossible for me to stand the hardship and put up with the long hours of punishment, together with reading The People.

Onward to the Socialist Republic.

Gust Norling.

Paco, Wash., August 2.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC BAKES "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL."

To the Daily and Weekly People—The "Wall Street Journal's" trick of classing all Roman Catholics as opponents of Socialism in its recent article on "The Forces Against Socialism," reminds me of an experience I had a few years ago regarding the question whether a

man can be a Catholic and a Socialist at the same time.

The question arose during a heated discussion between some friends and myself. To settle the matter it was agreed to leave it to a priest who, at the time, was conducting a mission in a church nearby, and where written questions were allowed.

The priest's answer to my question of whether a person can be a GOOD Catholic and a Socialist at the same time was so unsatisfactory and misleading to all concerned that we went to the parish house in order to see the priest personally and have an authoritative statement regarding the matter.

When I was introduced to the priest, he began to look at me very critically and when I asked him the reason he said that he saw no red shirt on me. I, of course, informed him that the Salvation Army wore the red shirts and expressed my sympathy for his ignorance. He told us that he thought all Socialists were foreigners and of rather disreputable appearance; that was what he had been led to believe from what he read in the papers. He finally said that priests are not supposed to be versed in the worldly affairs of people, but only in spiritual affairs.

The committee not being able to get any definite or authoritative statement from him he referred us to a Paulist Father of the church at Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, who he said was studying economics at Columbia University. After vainly endeavoring to see this priest the committee gave up in despair and to-day four of that committee of five are good Socialists and Catholics.

The way the Catholic Church has been attacking Socialism lately is the best proof that "The Wall Street Journal's" hope is a foolish one, when it relies on the Catholics to oppose Socialism. Catholic Bishops and priests attack Socialism because they see the inroads it is making on their congregations and, worst of all, on their treasuries.

Churches of all denominations find it harder to exist to-day than ever before. First, because the congregations are gradually getting smaller; second, because the people are getting poorer, and thirdly, because they are becoming more enlightened about the churches and their attitude toward the working class. The people are slowly, but surely, throwing off the superstitious fear, in which they have been held for centuries by the churches; and beginning to ask themselves, why does not the church attack Republicanism and Democracy as it attacks Socialism? Not getting a satisfactory answer to this question they show their disapproval by voting the Socialist ticket; forgetting that they are Huguenots, Presbyterians, Catholics, or of any other religion; and remembering only that they are workmen and of the working class.

Agitator.

New York City, August 8.

MORE ABOUT WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In your Weekly issue of July 28th is an article written by Emil Herman regarding the state of affairs in the Socialist Party in this state. Herman therein only states a half truth, which any one knows is very misleading.

As to the revoking of the charter of Local Seattle; there were several locals in the state that believed in expelling those members who were participants in an other party; but not expelling a local of two hundred members; and when a vote was taken to sustain the action of the State Committee several locals including our Local, Port Angeles, voted against it. Mr. Herman goes to show that the members of the State Committee voting against their action, were contractors, Merchants, Retired Spiritualists. We are the Socialist Party not the S. L. P., and it seems to me if Mr. E. Herman, wants to make a distinction between contractors and laborers, he got in the wrong pew.

The trouble with a majority of our State Committee is that they prefer to overlook the main principles of the Party to vent their spite on some individual, who does not seem to see things exactly as they see them. There is a Mrs. Irene Smith who has been a thorn in their sides for some time. Mr. Herman failed to state that the then chairman of the Socialist Party of the State, Mr. Wagenacht, was expelled with the others but they saw fit to let him act in his official capacity. And even they went to work and organized a local, and in eight hours after they were organized elected eleven members to the State Convention that was then convening, which was contrary to the constitution of the party, which says they are to be organized at least three months. He draws a very pretty picture of the majority side of the question, but the lime light thrown on the canvas will show several differences. He vents his spite on Comptessman Ristine, and cites his spiritual belief. Probably he, Herman, is a Methodist or, Hardshell Baptist, or Catholic, and bitterly opposed to spiritualism

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. J., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Capitalism is condensed crime.

D. C., YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The following, for instance, is a fact. Three weeks after the exposure of the packers, they filed 500 telegrams in one office to all the small banks, small packers and other capitalist concerns and individuals, on whom they have a bulge, telling them to wire their Congressmen and Senators, praising the cleanliness, etc., of the packing houses. Three weeks after that another 500 similar telegrams were filed again. That is the "public opinion" that capitalist speakers point to. 'Tis all manufactured from one central factory.

H. U., SAGINAW, MICH.—The instance in which Gompers endorsed a scabby capitalist candidate will be found treated in this issue's editorial "Yonder and Here."

F. B. G., NEW YORK—Now to your last question—

Religion is one thing creed is another. The two words are usually considered identical. That they are not may be seen from Schiller's neat epigram: "To what religion I belong? To none. Why? Out of religion" (religiousness). Socialism is not concerned with religion, either as creed or otherwise. When an individual, or body of individuals, assails Socialism under the cloak of religion, then Socialism tackles, not the individual, or body of individuals, but the economic or sociologic error which he or it preaches—apart from his or its creed.

F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now to your last question—

The leading Socialist publications in the United States are the Daily and Weekly People (English), Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (Cleveland, O., German), Nepakarat (Hungarian, New York), Arbeteren (Swedish, New York), Der Arbeiter (Jewish, New York), Ragione Nuova (Italian, Providence, R. I.). These are all organs of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist party has the Appeal to Reason (Girard, Kan., Wilshire's Magazine (New York), Social Democratic Herald (Milwaukee), Worker (New York), and International Socialist Review (Chicago).

S. C. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—

There is grave danger in either extreme opposite—the opposite of the mooney idealists, who ignores the controlling force of material surroundings, and the opposite of the on-all-fours materialist, who denies the power of the Ideal. The two extremes may be summed up in the words that Voltaire summed up the "bigot" and the "atheist." Referring to the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the bride of Achilles, by the High-priest-Chaleas, Voltaire said: "The bigot will immolate Iphigenia on the eve of her wedding; the atheist would deflower her."

E. V., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Gompers always was in favor of politics—only it had to be politics that proceed from the principle that Labor and Capital brothers.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—And now to your last question—The "Socialist Standard," started by Mr. Lucien Sanial in 1903, died long ago. In the Weekly of last May 5, which crossed your letter, you will have found the answer to your other questions concerning that gentleman. He has gone by the board completely.

S. P. A., NEW YORK—It is curious, and instructive fact withal, that the very element in the Socialist Movement which denies the Marxian principle that the emancipation of the Working Class

and classes, Mr. Ristine, as retired, when he is a hard working old man of over sixty years of age, and even if he was retired; how is an old man to live, nowadays unless he hires a slave, or two to get a living out of. He might be willing to slave for others, if they would let him, but they prefer younger men. We may all make mistakes, with the best intent, and learn wisdom thereby. But I detect slander of indirectness by any one.

D. O'Brien, Secretary of Local.
Port Angeles, Wash.
August 1, 1906.

F. S. Mr. Herman is like a jumping jack, at one time he is on the side of the minority, and then jumps back again to the majority.

There appears to have been a family clique at the State headquarters, who wished to keep in control of affairs. The State was continually running in debt, and when parties offered to do the business of the State for a while, for nothing until they could get out of debt, they would not have it. They were offered a hall free for convention, but would not accept, and must pay \$60.00 for a Hall.

Does any honest person wonder that there is dissatisfaction?

must be the work of the Working Class itself, that is the purely bourgeois ideologists, are the ones who furnish the instances of the on-all-fours materialists; while, on the other hand, it is the class unconscious proletariat, the element whose nose is constantly bumping against the rock of material conditions, it is that class that furnishes the craziest instances of mooney idealism to escape from their pickle.

P. L., BISPEE, ARIZ.—There is nothing the matter with the American flag. As has been stated in The People more than once, the American flag is all right, all wrong, however, are the vermin that have nestled its folds. It has to be scrubbed clean of these.

D. M. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND—A land-lubber, who has spent his life like a mussel in its shell on the rock of its nativity, may be excused for forming and remaining wedded to prejudices. His horizon is narrow. A seafaring man, however, whose horizon must have become as broad as the earth, should be above that sort of thing. He should have seen enough to widen his experience and shape his thoughts accordingly. Chinese, Japanese, etc., do certainly, as a rule, work for lower wages. Why? Because pure and simple Trades Union narrowness plays into capitalist hands and repel the men as "backward" and "inferior" races. Chinese and Japs in America and elsewhere readily expand and acquire desires that need higher wages. Low wages with them is not an inherent characteristic as feathers on a hen. Experience has proved that. The I. W. W. by organizing the men in its folds keeps them from becoming low-wage competitors. There is no difference between the stigmatizing of the Chinese and Japs as inherently low-wage folks by folks who force them into impotence to demand better wages, and the stigmatizing of the Indians, etc., as inherent liars by nations that oppress them. The oppressed have no shield but the lie. The drubbing that yellow Japan gave white Russia should have gone far to wash out the superstition of the white concerning the yellow.

G. J., WATERTOWN, N. Y.—How it comes that although you read the "Literary Review," you know nothing about the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage? Easy enough to answer. Privately owned publications are not started for your benefit. They are started for the benefit of the publishers. They will publish what will bring most cash. The publication of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage would have cost the "Literary Review" a good deal of patronage. It does not suit capitalism that the people be enlightened. Hence, the "Review" suppressed the matter.

A. C. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The "Volkszeitung," like your "Tageblatt," needs a political party to help it out with advertisements. Its advertising agents claim its party's vote to be their readers. Hence such papers will sacrifice principle to votes.

C. D. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—"Neutrality" is a proved fraud. It is used by its upholders as a mask for partiality to A. F. of L. methods. Those who really believe "Neutrality" practicable are "intellectuals" with whom the Labor Movement is but a string of phrases.

G. D. B., NEW YORK—The unqualified statement, that he who takes the job of a workman on strike is a "scab," is too sweeping to be true. It is as untrue as that he who takes a loaf of bread from a baker's window is necessarily a "thief." If capitalist law deprives a man of a living, the law of self-preservation drives and justifies him to take food wherever found. The craft Union that refuses admission to a workman and deals with the employer to keep up the capitalist system, compels that workman to take work wherever he finds it.

W. W., NEW YORK—We noticed the statement in the "Evening Post" to the effect that the organ of the German central federation of trades Unions called upon the workmen of Germany to cut loose from the Social Democracy, as a result of Bebel's having suddenly changed his views on the general political strike and having declared that "his party would throw its weight against any gigantic political strike."—We have no information on the subject, outside of what the "Evening Post" said.

H. A. H., GOLDFIELD, NEV.—There is no provision in the S. L. P. constitution—not in the constitution of the S. P. so far as we know—that bars a millionaire from membership.

W. C., TACOMA, WASH.—It is contrary to the spirit of the I. W. W. to limit the number of helpers, apprentices, etc., and to sign contracts for any specified time. The limiting of the number

D. O'B.

(Continued on Page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters,
Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads
street, on Friday, August 10. Moren
in chair. All present, including E. A. Arch-
er, new member.

Communications, from R. Reinstein
and Rudolph Katz, State organizer,
on work of securing signatures. From
Albany, Richmond and other counties,
nominating petitions lists. From Organ-
izer Abelson, on circular to state party
membership on campaign, ordered drafted
at previous meeting of S. E. C. Com-
mittee on draft ordered to go ahead
without further delay and with full
power to send out circular when drafted.

From Organizer Hawk, Section Erie
County, on appeal for funds to aid Free
Speech Fight, which need not be done
at present; on the organization of a
Buffalo Free Speech conference, which is
under way; and on county nominations,
which cannot be made owing to the
removal of no less than 9 of the most
active members to other cities, and to
local industrial conditions. It was de-
cided to make the matter of county
nominations a special order of business for
the next meeting of the committee. From
a member of Section New York reporting
local Socialist party plans to have
Socialist Labor party nominating peti-
tions thrown out. Secretary was in-
structed to bring matter to attention of
party members and sympathizers at the
Kuhn banquet, to be held the same even-
ing. From M. Scheen, bid of \$12, for
Daily People files donated to State Agita-
tion Fund by a Brooklyn party mem-
ber. From S. Glasser bid of \$12 for
same. Secretary was instructed to an-
nounce that all bids will close on August
11. The files then to go to the highest
bidder. From gubernatorial candidate,
Thomas Jackson, stating that he was
ready to begin tour as soon as required.

It was decided to begin the Jackson tour
on Sept. 1. A committee of two, con-
sisting of Moonella and Ebert, was elect-
ed to map out the tour.

Correspondence Bureau reported that
the nominating petition lists of 16 coun-
ties are on hand, 27 counties are re-
ported complete, and 16 counties, all
provided for, are yet to be covered. Suc-
cess will be achieved in these as well as
the other counties. The report was ad-
opted, and a few re-assignments of coun-
ties were made.

Financial report for July was present-
ed and adopted as follows:
Receipts: stamps, \$85.32; mileage,
\$21.33; State Agitation Fund, \$122.00;
total, \$228.65. Expenses, \$185.30; Pa-
terson, on account of Name Case, \$30.00;
postage and supplies, \$3.38; total,
\$218.68.

Adjournment followed.
J. Ebert Secretary.

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFER-
ENCE.**
The Socialist Labor Party of Massachu-
setts will hold its State Conference on
MONDAY September 3, in room 1, Peo-
ple's Institute, 1165 Tremont street,
Boston, to nominate candidates for State
officers for the fall campaign. All party
members are requested to attend. The
conference will be called to order at 9:30
a. m.
John Sweeney,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.
The Washington State Executive
Committee of the Socialist Labor Party
would like to come in correspondence
with all readers of the Daily and Weekly
People in the State of Washington and
Alaska. Please write to Rev. M. Dehly,
P. O. Box 1040, Seattle, Wash., and pur-
SULLETIN for AUGUST will be sent
out FREE.

Don't delay this any longer!
CHICAGO, ATTENTION.
Literary agents of the Socialist Labor
Party branches, and readers of the
Daily and Weekly People in Chicago can
secure S. L. P. literature and also back
numbers of the People by addressing M.
E. Kleininger, literary agent, Section
Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, 4014
Lake avenue.

DETROIT, ATTENTION.
Will eclipse the sun!
Dance and picnic at Snug Harbor,
Jefferson avenue, near Connor's Creek.
Free cent fare to within three blocks
of Snug Harbor, Sunday, August 11,
1935, 3 p. m., given by the Industrial
Workers of the World and the Socialist
Labor Party.
Tickets, two cents.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

To the Members and Sympathizers of
the Socialist Labor Party.

On taking over the work of National
Secretary, my attention was called es-
pecially to the National Agitation
Fund. The urgent need of increasing
its receipts should be obvious to all.

Besides conducting the ordinary agita-
tion of the Party, we should be enabled
to place at least two more organizers
in the field and keep them there until
November 1. To do this the receipts
must be \$100 per week. This means
a regular amount from all members
and sympathizers. Watch the receipts.

If we have four men in the field who
report to this office, and the receipts
are only \$80 or \$90 weekly, we shall
have to drop one organizer. If \$35 or
\$40 be received weekly we can have but
one national organizer to educate and
organize 35,000,000 slaves. Not long
since \$2,700 was raised within four
months to assist in waging war in
Russia. Can we not give \$1,700 in the
same time to carry our own struggle
here at home. More discussion of this
matter will but serve to veil the sub-
ject.

WE SHALL CAREFULLY TABU-
LATE RECEIPTS BY CITIES AND
STATES AND THUS DISCOVER
WHO THOSE ARE WHO WOULD
GET INSPIRATION FROM OTHERS'
LABOR AND SACRIFICE. EXCUSES
ARE NOT MADE BY REVOLUTION-
ISTS. NONE WILL BE RECEIVED
AT THIS OFFICE.

During the week ending August 4th,
the following sums were received:

C. B. Wells, New Haven, Conn.	\$ 2.00
Paul Schweinhart, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
H. S. E. C.	1.50
D. Weave, Phillips, Mo.	.90
C. Weyman, New York City	.25
D. Brown, New York City	.50
J. A. Knight, Pueblo, Colo.	1.00

Total \$11.15

During the week ending August 11,
1935, the following sums were received
for this fund:

Herbert T. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev.	\$ 5.00
Walter Wellwood, Detroit, Mich.	.50
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
"Commercial Traveler," Minne- apolis, Minn.	2.50
Victor H. Kopold, New York City	1.00
V. Meier, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Collectors by Gillhaus, Colo- rado Springs, Colo.	2.00
S. J. Francis, Oregon	4.64
Fred Davis, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Jack Billow, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Various donations, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
J. A. Stromquist, Bisbee, Ariz.	.83
Peter Vetter, Youngstown, O.	1.60
"Reference," New York City	.25

Total \$87.25
Frank Bohn,
National Secretary pro tem.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

L. De Dominica, Pittsburg, Pa.	\$ 1.50
G. Farch, Savannah, N. Y.	.52
E. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	.95
L. Lewis, Frontenac, Kans.	.30
E. Rouser, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.00
Section San Francisco, Cal.	20.00

Total \$24.27

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, August 11, the following items
were received:

French Branch, Section New York County	\$ 1.00
Fred H. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Branch 1, Section Kings Coun- ty, collection	2.85
Dr. C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction	1.00
W. N., New York per P. Perillo	2.00
"Hall Room," Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Old 4 and 16 A. D., Brooklyn, a/c list	1.50
B. Touroff, New York (pledges \$1 per month)	5.00
E. Moonella, New York	1.00
K. Georgewich, Schenectady (pledges \$1 per week)	1.00
Section Monroe County, per R. Katz	10.00
Henry Beisiegel, Newark, per R. Katz	1.00
Section Richmond County, a/c lists	2.00

Total \$22.35
Acknowledged on August 4. 409.55

Grand total on August 11. \$442.40
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.
N. Y. State Executive Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

TONOPAH I. W. W.

MAN DEPORTED BY A. F. OF L. IN
RAGING CLASS WAR.

A Lynching Bluff Successfully Called
—Butcher "Strike for Early and
Sunday Closing—"Explosion" Yarns
Circulated by Capitalist Press—The
Miners' Position.

Tonopah, Nev., August 7.—The fol-
lowing facts in regard to the local
Industrial Workers of the World dem-
onstrate that the class war rages in
Tonopah. Last Tuesday, F. P. Smith
demanded the keys of his barber shop
from Ed Walker, as he and his barbers
refused to make an I. W. W. shop out
of it. Smith opened up Wednesday as
an I. W. W. shop with only one barber.
The rest of the shops in town are A.
F. of L., with the exception of one two
chair shop and one one chair. On the
night of August 2nd, the barbers ran
our man out of town—deported him.

We sent Marion W. Moor, member of
the Executive Board of the Western
Federation of Miners, who happened to
be in town, after him and brought him
back. The following is a copy of the
statement made to us by our deported
brother:

Tonopah, Nev., August 2, 1935.

I, Floyd Byerly, do hereby swear and
affirm that the statements herewith
made are true and correct, of that
which occurred to me in Tonopah,
Nev., on Main street, on the night of
August 2nd, 1935.

I was in Riley's Dance Hall, when a
little Cockney, called Gus, who was
formerly employed at F. P. Smith's
barber shop, accosted me and said,
"Are you going to work in the morn-
ing?" I told him I did not know that
I should, that I had a shop of my own
at Miller's Sliding, but I had told Mr.
Smith that I would show up in the
morning and if the two men he had
engaged were not there, I would be
ready to go to work. He said, "Well,
you are wrong." I replied, "I think
not." He said, "Well, we won't quar-
rel; let's go and get a drink." We
walked across the street from the
Dance Hall to the "Gem" saloon. We
took a drink together and were not
there more than a minute; we came
out together and, as the screen door
closed, I recognized Mr. Fitzgerald,
president of the Barbers' Union, also
secretary of the union with him. I
was immediately struck from behind
and, as I turned, a Negro was waiting
to strike again. At once I was
knocked down and kicked by the whole
gang, numbering about seven persons.
I must have been senseless for some
time. When I fully recovered my
senses they were leading me down the
road. One of them proposed getting a
rope. I said, "Tear up my shirt and
make a rope." Then the secretary of
the Barbers' Union loosened his hold
on my arm and grabbed me by the
neck and said, "Young fellow, we have
not done with you yet; it will be wise
if you keep quiet, you might save your-
self some hardships." Then they pro-
ceeded to take me further down the
road. They took me within 100 yards
of the West Tonopah Mine (about two
miles from town). Then they turned
me loose and I walked away, perhaps
ten feet. Then one of them called to
me and said, "Are you ever going to
come back?" I walked towards them,
when the secretary said, "Stop, do not
come any nearer, go right along."

After the sentry on the hill gave the
signal that the coast was clear, the
secretary of the Barbers' Union yelled
to me, "You are not the only one, they
all have to go, the I. W. W. will have
to go, also."

(Signed) Floyd Byerly.

Witnesses—Allo Main, president Min-
ers' Union; J. T. Lewis, secretary
Miners' Union; Marion W. Moor,
member National Executive Board
Western Federation of Miners; E. K.
Yord, Miners' Union; Herbert T.
Shaw, president I. W. W.; G. M.
Roberts, business agent I. W. W.;
James Murphy, I. W. W.

Let me also state that the Negro
who was implicated in the affair has
made a confession, and implicated sev-
eral prominent businessmen of Tono-
pah. When the right time comes we
will send them to the penitentiary.

The entire help of the Tonopah res-
taurant walked out to-day, because the
proprietor refuses to display the I. W.
W. card. The butchers have been con-
ferring with the bosses for the last
week for a 5 o'clock closing on week-
days and all day Sunday. Last night
they quit at 6 o'clock. They are not
working to-day. Do not know what
the proprietors intend doing but do

what they will, the journeymen
will not work after 6 p. m.

The "Reno State Journal" of August
5 contained the following:

"ASKS PROTECTION FROM DYNA-
MITERS.

"Tonopah Man Telegraphs He Fears
Destruction by Industrial Workers.

"May Blow Up His Office.

"Attorney-General Sweeney Receives
Wire from Mining Town That
Labor Organization Threatens
Newspaper and Alleging
Authorities Dare Not
Intervene.

"Fearing that his building will be
dynamited by the Industrial Workers
of the World, Editor Branson of the
Tonopah Sun appealed last night by
telegraph to Attorney-General Sweeney
for protection. The proprietor of the
paper alleges that Sheriff Bradley,
anticipating trouble, has left the town
and that he is at the mercy of the
labor organization.

"According to a report from Tono-
pah, two carriers employed by the Sun
were assaulted and beaten severely by
members or sympathizers of the In-
dustrial Workers. Last night Branson
claims the alleged rioters had his
office surrounded and were making
threats to destroy the newspaper plant.

"Before any officers of the law are
imported into Tonopah a thorough in-
vestigation of the State of affairs there
will be made by Governor Sparks and
Attorney-General Sweeney. The latter
stated last night that he does not fear
serious consequences, and that the
trouble results from a factional fight,
which ought to be easily settled.

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serious consequences, and that the
trouble results from a factional fight,
which ought to be easily settled.

"The Industrial Workers of the
World have been represented, officially
or unofficially, by Roberts and Shaw.
These men have attempted, unsuccess-
fully it is said, to organize a branch
of their body in the mining towns. Bran-
son took up the fight against these
men and called them agitators. Car-
toons were published in the Sun de-
picting Shaw as a traveling photog-
rapher whose only means of making a
living is as an organizer and inciter of
labor troubles. Shaw in turn claims
that his business is legitimate and his
sympathizers have allied themselves
in sentiment against the Sun.

"The Miners' Union is not affiliated
with the Industrial Workers, and when
the recent strike among the miners
was averted by the operators signing
a scale for a period of three years, it
is alleged that the latter organization
representatives were not satisfied with
the outcome. Branson has censured
these men for their attitude on the
averted trouble and the whole matter
has resulted from this.

"The rumor that Federal troops
would be called into Tonopah to quell
the disturbance is ridiculed by Sweeney
and those in authority in this part
of the State."

The report of the threatened blowing
up of "The Sun" office in this place
is wholly unfounded. It shows either
capitalist cowardice or an attempt
to make an excuse to call in the
troops.

The "Tonopah Miner" of August 4,
contains the following:

The Miners' Position.

Tonopah, Nev., August 2, 1935.

To the Public of Tonopah:

We are desirous of placing before
you the true facts and conditions ex-
isting between the Industrial Workers
of the World and the Western Federa-
tion of Miners.

On June 27, 1935, a convention of
wage workers was held in the city of
Chicago, in response to a call issued
by the Twelfth Annual Convention of
the Western Federation of Miners to
the laboring class of this country to
meet together for the purpose of for-
ming an industrial organization whereby
craft unionism would be eliminated,
thus enabling the workers to be under
one head in an industrial organization.
Said organization was formed, and by
a referendum vote of the Western Fed-
eration of Miners ninety-five per cent
of the entire membership declared in
favor of becoming that part known as
the Mining Department of the Indus-
trial Workers of the World.

We desire it to be clearly understood
that as the mining department of that
body we conduct our own affairs, and
the recent articles appearing in the
Tonopah Daily Sun, the Tonopah Bo-
nanza and the Round Mountain Nug-
get, vilifying our brothers, Roberts
and Shaw, as the instigators of the re-
cent controversy between the Tonopah
Mine Operators' Association and Tono-
pah Miners' Union, No. 121, are abso-
lutely false and misleading and cal-
culated to widen the gulf between em-
ployers and employees.

In conclusion, we earnestly and sin-
cerely request that the contemplated

acts of violence and threats of intimid-
ation and deportation declared
against our brothers, Roberts and
Shaw, be not put into effect, as Tono-
pah Miners' Union, No. 121, W. F. M.,
stands for nothing but what is right
and will submit to nothing wrong,
realizing the basic principle of orga-
nized labor to be "The injury of one is
the concern of all."

Yours respectfully,

Tonopah Miners' Union, No. 121,
Western Federation of Miners,
Mining Department of the Industrial
Workers of the World.

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LOS ANGELES A. F. OF L.

COUNCIL REBUKED BY ITS OWN
AUDIENCE AT PUBLIC MEETING.

Hearing Given to I. W. W. Speakers,
and Resolutions Demanding the Re-
lease of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
Presented by Them, Adopted—
"Strike-Breakers" Yarn Doesn't Work.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 5.—The
American Federation of Labor Council
of Labor usurping authority from the
committee of their respective allied
unions, refused to permit Industrial
Workers of the World speakers at their
meeting in the Labor Temple, to-day.
They also caused a report to be pub-
lished in the morning papers, that this re-
fusal was on account of the Industrial
Workers of the World being a strike-
breaking body, hostile to the A. F. of L.
The meeting was in response to the
Silver Bow Trade and Labor Assembly
call for a united demand for the release
of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. They
arranged a nice program, with Job
Harriman, James Roche and Fred Spring
as speakers, and cutting out our speak-
ers, Fred Sibert and Geo. S. Holmes.

We attended in a body and captured
the meeting, secured a hearing for our
speakers and passed with a unanimous
vote our resolutions, not the milk-and-
water resolutions that the Council of
Labor dodgers prepared, but our own,
in their own hall. We took the crowd to
a lot we rent and spoke further to them
along revolutionary lines, and, before
leaving, challenged the A. F. of L. to
prove their assertions about us as strike-
breakers; and to debate with our or-
ganizer Geo. Holmes on the question "That
the Industrial Workers of the World is
the only organization that truly rep-
resents and serves the working class."

The Council of Labor has undertaken
to overrule the action of a committee,
which was elected from all the A. F. of
L. unions, and which conferred with a
committee from the I. W. W. unions;
and as the committee resented this, we
were enabled to practically ignore the
Council. It was on a motion that our
speakers got the floor. Sibert read our
resolutions amid wild plaudits. Genuine
enthusiasm was injected into a lifeless
gathering, and after Holmes challenged
the A. F. of L. to debate with him, we
gave three cheers for the Western Fed-
eration, for our imprisoned comrades
and three more for the I. W. W. in their
own hall, too.

The A. F. of L. unions may recall
their Council delegates as a result.

M. B.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from Page 5.)

of helpers, etc., has the effect of com-
pelling those who are thereby forced
to remain unorganized, to be at war
with the organized. The signing of
contracts paves the way for the signers
to remain at work when other fellow
crafts are on strike.

J. McC. BELLINGHAM, WASH.—
There is no history of France extant
"giving the Socialist interpretation of
events." The nearest publication of the
sort is Eugene Sue's "History of a Pro-
letarian Family Across the Ages," sev-
eral stories of which the Labor News
Co. has published in English. Get these
and the rest as fast as they come.

A. G. STAMFORD, CONN.—The vic-
tory of the Russian people will cancel
all the bills contracted by the Czar with
the French government against the peace
and comfort of the Russian people.

H. R. E., NEW YORK;